The Bombay Gazette.

No 9,561—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JULY 12, 1879.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
For Annum	Rs. 48	For Annum	Rs. 60
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To Subscribers Up-country.

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First insertion ..... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 4½ „ „
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Rs. 1-0
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Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—		
First Insertion	Rs.	5 0
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Third do.		3 8
Fourth and succeeding Insertions		0 2½ As.

4 lines, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

Price per Copy..... As. 4.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

WILL DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. MALDA, 1942 Tons, on SATURDAY, 12th July, 1879, at 3 P.M., calling at Ratnagherry Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, Telicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Cocanada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point. Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order.

FOR CONVENIENCE TO THE NILGHERRY HILLS.—The steamers are timed to reach Beypore at daybreak, and arrangements have been made for a train to leave Beypore specially in connection with the steamers' arrival to convey passengers right through to Metrapolim, where they will arrive at 7-45 p.m., and after staying for the night can proceed up the Ghat early the following morning.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. AKOLA, 578 Tons, on SATURDAY, 12th July, 1879, at 2 p.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 16th July, 1879, at 4 p.m., calling at KURRACHEE, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BAHRIEN, BUSHIRE, FAO, and BUSSORAH, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR LONDON, VIA SUEZ, ALGIERS AND MARSEILLES.

S. S. PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, on FRIDAY, 25th July 1879, connecting at Aden with S. S. AGRA, 1,907 Tons.

Saloon passage ..... Rs. 500
Second Class passage ..... „ 335

The Agra carries a Surgeon and a Stewardess and is due in London on 6th September. Transfer at Aden made by Company.

FOR NATAL, MOZAMBIQUE, ZANZIBAR, ADEN HODEIDA AND JEDDAH.

S. S. PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, on FRIDAY, 25th July 1879. Cargo and Passengers for Hodeida and Jeddah can be sent by this steamer at through rates. A favourable opportunity of passage to Natal is offered as the Union Company's steamer is timed to leave Zanzibar for Natal within 24 hours of Punjaub's arrival.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 12th July, 1879.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, on the 1st of each Month.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY,
(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 40	Including Wines
Suez	380	250	80	
Port Said	390	260	90	
Messina	500	340	140	Without Wines
Naples	500	340	140	
Leghorn	500	340	140	
Genoa	500	340	140	
Marseilles	550	350	145	

Children under 8 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agents.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:
MANILLA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st August 1879.
ASSIRIA to sail on MONDAY, 1st September 1879.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 9 a.m., any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For Hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

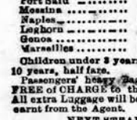
C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street

Bombay, April, 1879.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

S. S. BRANKSOME HALL,
2,100 Tons, 300 H.P.,
CAPTAIN R. COLLIN.



THIS Steamer will be despatched on or about the 25th July. For Freight and Passage apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.

24th June, 1879.

WANTED.

TO CAPITALISTS.

WANTED a PARTNER, with a Capital of £2,000, for quarter share of a business worth Rs. 50,000 per annum.

Unexceptional references and *bona fide* proof can be given of the returns.

Two-thirds of he Capitsl required down, and one-third six months after.

Applicants must be prepared to guarantee that, on the value of the above being proved, the Partnership will be duly carried out.

A Partner who could undertake the Home portion of the business would be preferred.

Address A., care of L. GORDON, Solicitor, Madras.

HOWRAH IRON WORKS, STEAM SAW MILLS, AND METAL DEPOT.

THESE, the MOST EXTENSIVE WORKS of their kind in India, have been laid out with a view to the expeditious outturn of Rolling Stock, Machinery, Engines, Boilers, Pumps, Tools, &c., &c., &c.

Railways,	Indigo Concerns,	Silk Filatures,
Canals,	Gas Works.	Tea Gardens,
Collieries,	Engineering Works	Cotton & Jute Mills.
	Tanneries, &c., &c.	

The whole of our Workshops are fitted with the best and most Modern Machinery. We would direct especial attention to the fact that we are able to turn out Iron Castings up to 20 Tons in weight, and Forgings up to 5 Tons. List of Foundry rates will be sent on application.

BURN & Co.

Howrah, Benzal.

For Sale at this Office.

BEST RED RULING INK.

MACHINE BLANKET

COARSE, 48 inch wide.

IRON STANDING PRESS.

In good order, very strong, with extra power size of platen 29 by 21.

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.

BLACK PRINTING INK.

ALSO

SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1879
— THIBET	2593	400	J. H Torbock	18th July.
(s) MIRZAPORE	3763	600	A. Parish	25th do.
— GHELONG	1835	250	W. A. Seaton	1st Aug.
(s) NEPAUL	3836	600	J. S. Murray	8th do.
— SURAT	3141	430	W. E. Breeze	15th do.
(s) AUSTRALIA	3663	600	G. F. Cates	22 d do.
— BANGALORE	2342	450	C. Fraser	29th do.
(s) POONAH	3130	550	J. Orman	5th opt.
— VENETIA	2726	450	C. G Perrins	12th do.
(s) PEKIN	3777	600	W. Woolcott	19th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 2 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 7th July 1879.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
CATHAY	2982	450	R. T. Dundas	21st July.
INDUS	1461	600	S. D. Shallard	4th Aug.
KHIVA	2609	450	G. Lee	18th do.
GWALIOR	2722	450	J. C. Babot	1st Sept.
ANCONA	3030	600	E. G. Stead	15th do.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 7th July 1879.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	18th July.
TANJORE	2263	450	W. W. Fentiman	15th Augt.
SIAM	3014	500	G. N. Hector	12th Sept.
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	10th Oct.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 7th July 1879.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF THE VALUABLE FANCY GOODS AND OTHER STOCK IN TRADE OF D. D. MAJOO, AT MEADOW STREET, FORT.

Under instructions from the mortgagee thereof, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Meadow Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th day of July, and thereafter from day to day until the whole is sold off, sale commencing at 1 p.m., each day. All the stock in trade, goods, furniture, &c., &c., of Dhanjee Narsijee Majoo, who lately carried on business under the name of D. D. Majoo, stock in trade, consisting of ladies white and black fans, gloves and handkerchief boxes, work baskets, money purses, courier and head bags, dressing cases, hosiery. Ladies and Gentlemen's boots and shoes, writing portfolios, blotters, students cases, inkstands Ladies jewell boxes, manu-cript books, cash books, imitation pearls, pearl necklaces, smelling bottles, Fiver's and other best perfumery, gold bockets, gilt jewellery, albums of every description, silk umbrellas, parasols, silver rattles and thimbles, scent bask-ts, delia, walking sticks, leather belts, rug straps, tiffin baskets, travelling boxes, wall screens, alarm-time-pieces, plated ware, and va ious other articles too numerous to detail. The property is now on view.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 12th July, 1879.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood, Madras pattern, French polished, richly carved household furniture, best electroplated ware, porcelain ware, oil paintings, at Forbes Street, No. 14.

On WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISHNAJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, sale commencing at 1 p.m., at their residence above mentioned, the whole valuable and handsome furniture, &c., &c., &c. The property of R. Stamp, Esq. gone to Europe, the same comprising rich glass ware, superior earthen ware, and best painted wares, spoons and forks, dish covers, hot water curry dishes, vegetable dishes, cruet stands, water ice pitcher, tea sets double light table candle sticks, reading lamps, &c., &c., and handsomely carved French polished, blackwood and teakwood furniture, such as a set of well seasoned blackwood dining table in four pieces for two persons, side board, drawing room blackwood circular table with marble slab, pier, camp sofa, side wash hand and dressing tables, sofa couches, drawing room easy, low and Madras pattern arm and without arm chairs, side board, teapoys, whatnot, chiffoniers, toilet stands, Lady's writing table, green painted iron four posts bedsteads, cloth presses, dressing glasses, screens, flower vases, towel horses, baths, dispense and cookroom furniture and utensils, &c., &c.

No catalogues, and the property is now on view.

S. SCHRICRISTANJEE & Co.

NOTICES.

JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE,
CABINET MAKER, UPHOLSTERER, AND GENERAL MANUFACTURER.
SHOW ROOM
of
CARVED AND PLAIN BLACKWOOD, TEAKWOOD, EBONY,
AND
FANCY GILDED FURNITURE,
FOR
DRAWING AND DINING ROOMS, BOUDOIR, OFFICES, ANTE-ROOM, CAMP MESSES, AND CLUBS, DURBAR HALLS, &c., &c.

THE PICTURE GALLERY
CONTAINS THE LARGEST STOCK IN BOMBAY
OF
OLEOGRAPHS AND CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS.
Framed in Suitable Frames of the Newest Patterns.

ALSO, A LARGE STOCK OF
LOOKING GLASSES,
FVARIOUS SIZES,
FRAMED IN FANCY GILT FRAMES.

STRANGERS TO BOMBAY SHOULD PAY THIS WELL-KNOWN ESTABLISHMENT A VISIT.

KALBADAVIE ROAD, BOMBAY.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

ALTERATION OF TRAINS.

ADDITIONAL AND IMPROVED SERVICE OF TRAINS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND JABALPUR AND NAGPUR AND POONA.
ADDITIONAL SERVICE OF LOCAL TRAINS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND KALYAN.

ON and after TUESDAY next, the Fifteenth of July 1879, the following additional Trains will RUN, and the following ALTERATIONS of EXISTING TRAINS will take effect, upon this Railway, namely:—

First.—The Down Passenger Train leaving Bombay at 8-30 a.m will arrive at Bhusawal a little earlier than at present and a new Train, in connection with it, will leave Bhusawal at 12-0 Midnight for Jabalpur, arriving at 6-40 p.m. the following day.

Second.—A new Passenger Train will leave Jabalpur at 10-30 a.m., and will arrive at Bhusawal at 5-15 a.m., running in connection with the Up Passenger Train from Bhusawal to Bombay.

Third.—The present 6-25 a.m. Up Passenger Train will leave Bhusawal at 5-45 a.m. and will arrive in Bombay at 9-15 p.m. the same day.

Fourth.—The Down Mixed Train from Bhusawal to Khandwa will run as at present, but the Up Mixed Train will leave Khandwa at 2-0 p.m. and reach Bhusawal at 7-30 p.m. instead of as at present. The Down and the Up Mixed Trains between Khandwa and Jabalpur will be discontinued.

Fifth.—The present 6-30 a.m. Nagpur Line Passenger Train from Bhusawal, and the present 7-30 a.m. Up Train from Nagpur will be discontinued.

Sixth.—But a new Down Passenger Train will leave Bhusawal for Nagpur at 11-45 p.m. And a new Up Passenger Train will leave Nagpur at 5-0 p.m.

Additional Mixed Trains will also leave Bhusawal at 6-30 a.m. for Nagpur, and Nagpur at 5-0 a.m. for Bhusawal. These Passenger and Mixed Trains will run in connection, at Bhusawal, with the corresponding Up and Down Mail and Passenger Trains between Bombay and Bhusawal, and between Bhusawal and Jabalpur.

Seventh.—The Down Poona Passenger Train will leave Bombay at 7-45 instead of at 7-50 a.m., and will arrive at Poona at 2-45 instead of at 2-30 p.m.

Eighth.—The Up Passenger Train will leave Poona at 11-45 a.m. instead of at 12-30 noon, and will arrive in Bombay at 6-0 instead of at 7-15 e.m.

Ninth.—The Down Mixed Train from Bombay to Poona will run as at present.

But the Up Mixed Train will leave Poona at 1-40 p.m. instead of at 8-30 a.m., and will arrive in Bombay at 11-0 instead of at 6-10 p.m.

Tenth.—A new Down Mixed Train will leave Sholapur at 8-0 a.m. for Wadi, arriving at 2-45 p.m.

And a new Up Mixed Train will leave Wadi at 11-15 a.m. for Sholapur, arriving at 6-15 p.m.

Eleventh.—Additional Local Trains will run between Bombay and Kalyan.

For particulars of this improved Train service, see the Time Bill of the Local Trains given in the large Sheet Time Table exhibited at Stations.

Twelfth.—The Joint Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora (B. B. and C. I. R.) will stop at all Stations between Bombay and Parel.

The Down Train will leave Bombay at 5-45 p.m. instead of at 5-50 p. m., being slightly altered at intermediate Stations.

The Up Train will arrive in Bombay at 10-0 a. m. as at present being slightly earlier from Bandora and intermediate Stations.

The Mail Trains between Bombay and Jabalpur, and between Bombay and Raichur, will continue to run as at present.

Horses and Carriages will not be conveyed by the Mail Trains between Bombay and Jabalpur, nor, between Bombay and Poona, by the Sunset Line Mail Trains.

For other, and consequent, alterations, and for further particulars, see the published Time Bill dated 15th Fifteenth of July, 1879. Any additional information can be obtained at the Stations, or of the undersigned.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the Tenth of July 1879.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

ADVERTISERS would GREATLY OBLIGE us by causing their ADVERTISEMENTS to be DELIVERED at the Office as EARLY in the AFTERNOON as POSSIBLE.

GOLD PENCIL CASES,
BY
S. MORDAN AND CO.,
WITH RING TO ATTACH WATCH CHAIN.

SUCH as Pencil Case with Calendar, Pen and Pencil Case, Cricket Bat Pencil Case, Pencil Case with Watch Key, Pencil Case with Knife and Foot Rule.

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,
47, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
Established 1847.

J. L. WATSON'S
PATENT WATER LIFT.

THIS WATER LIFT is allowed to be the most simple in construction of any brought out. One worked by two coolies can lift a Hogshead of Water (54 Gallons) 16 to 17 feet high in two minutes.

There is no iron work about it, with the exception of the Spindle Mounting; no Valves to get out of order.

The model can be seen at work daily, Sundays excepted, at the Office of the undersigned, who will be glad to supply those Lifts and render all information needed.

Lifts to raise greater depths can also be supplied.

Any person infringing this Patent or using one of these Lifts obtained otherwise than through an authorized Agent will be prosecuted.

For particulars apply to

GEO. GAHAGAN,
Agent for Watson's Patent Water Lift, Bombay Presidency.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 9th July 1879.

E. W. FLOWER,
HOUSE AGENT,
4, HUMMUM STREET.

HOUSES TO BE LET.

FROM 1st August, desirable OFFICES in Apollo Street, with spacious Godowns, at present in the occupation of Messrs. Lyon and Co.

A commodious UPPER-STORIED HOUSE at Breach Candy, known as the Malabar Hotel.

"BREACH HOUSE" at Breach Candy, last in the occupation of the late W. Jellingham, Esq.

A BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, lately in the occupation of the Hon'ble L. R. Ashburner, C. S. I.

A BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, lately in the occupation of M. H. Starling, Esq.

The well known "CUMBALLA HOUSE."

A furnished Bungalow in Middle Colaba from 1st August for two months. Rent Rs. 125 per month.

A BUNGALOW in Middle Colaba on the sea side. Rent Rs. 125.

The TOP FLOOR of a HOUSE in Lower Colaba, at present in the occupation of Dr. D'Souza. Rent Rs. 50.

A FURNISHED RESIDENCE in the Fort for about six weeks. Rent Rs. 100 per month.

A RESIDENCE in Meadow Street for Rs. 125.

A RESIDENCE in Forbes Street for Rs. 70.

Two RESIDENCES in Hornby Row for Rs. 90 and 100.

A RESIDENCE in Rutherfield Street for Rs. 40.

For further particulars apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
HOUSE AGENT.
4, HUMMUM STREET.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

BEST SHEFFIELD CUTLERY,

Unsurpassed for durability and warranted to stand hard wear for years.

IVORY-HANDLED TABLE KNIVES.

"A" or best quality, with tang rivets.

Table Knives Rs. 30. Nett per doz., Dessert Knives Rs. 25.

"B" or medium quality, with pin rivets.

Table Knives Rs. 25. Nett per doz. Dessert Knives Rs. 20.

"C" or ordinary quality, a good serviceable article.

Table Knives Rs. 20. Nett per doz., Dessert Knives Rs. 17.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE,

Thoroughly reliable for strength and wear, being strongly plated on the hardest nickel silver.

PLAIN FIDDLE PATTERN.

Table Forks	Rs. 25. Nett per doz.	Dessert Forks	Rs. 20 0
Table Spoons	25. „ „	Dessert Spoons	20 0
Tea Spoons	11. „ „	Egg Spoons	12 8

&c., &c.

Detailed Price Lists free on application.

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

WANTED, a STRONG SADDLE PONY. Price moderate. Address D., care of *Bombay Gazette*.

MR. GOSTLING, ARCHITECT, has REMOVED his OFFICE to No. 26, APOLLO STREET.

THE MUNICIPAL VOTERS' LIST to 30th June last can be had at the Municipal Commissioner's Office on payment of Rupee 1. Bombay, 1st July, 1879.

APOLLO BUNDER TIFFIN.—Australian Corned Round of Beef. GREEN and JARVIS, Apollo Bunder.

APOLLO PIER HOTEL (Apollo House, Fort,) will OPEN on the 15th instant. TERMS MODERATE. Special rates for monthly borders on application.

GRAND DINNER TO-DAY—Rothschild Soup, Vol au Vent, Chicken Fricassée, Roast Pigeons, Beef à la Mode, &c., Orange Gelée Bavaroise, Re. 1-8, TEMPLE BAR.

TO LET, a CAPITAL ROOM for a small Office or a Barrister's Chamber, above Morton and Co.'s Tea Emporium, in Church Gate Street.

Your Monogram or Crest stamped in colours on 5 Quires Satin Repp Notepaper (Oblong or Square) and 100 Envelopes to match, for Rs. 6, Caxton Printing Works, Bombay.

FOR SALE, a CHESNUT C. B. HORSE, 5 years old, about 15—1½, quiet to ride and a good fencer, and quiet in harness. Apply to Lieutenant RUPER, R. A., Colaba.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1879. Price Rs. 5; with postage Rs. 5-2. *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

WEDDING, CHRISTENING and BIRTHDAYS, at PEARSE'S, 22, Apollo Street, Fort.

NOTICES.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

MILLER & RICHARD'S Presses, Types, and all requisites, always in stock.—Terms cash.

EWING & Co.
Agents, Calcutta.

J. MANOLESCU OF ROMA,
HAIR CUTTING SALOON FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.
ALSO HAIR DYED.
MEADOW STREET, No. 3, FORT, BOMBAY.

PARCELS, not containing valuables or combustibles, are FORWARDED to LONDON, at the following rates, exclusive of Duty and Insurance.

Freight may be paid here or in England at sender's option.

Packages to be accompanied by a declaration of contents and values. Forms to be had on application:—

For 1 Cubic Foot and under	...	...	Rs. 2 4 0	per Foot.
From 1 to 5	„	„	„ 2 2 0	„
„ 5 to 11	„	„	„ 2 0 0	„
„ 10 to 20	„	„	„ 1 15 0	„
„ 20 to 40	„	„	„ 1 14 0	„

Further information can be had on application, and packages will be collected in Bombay on notice being sent to the MANAGER, PURVIS' AGENCY.

GOWMULL JETHMULL begs to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Bombay and of the Mofussil, that he has OPENED a SHOP in No. 4, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, and has always ready on hand EMBROIDERED WORKS of Sind, Chinas, Moollan, Madras, Cashmere, and Delhi such as Shawls, Cloaks, Handkerchiefs, Cushions, Dress, Silk of all kinds, &c., &c., and also Silver and Gold Delhi, Trichinopoly, Cashmere, and Bombay Jewellery, Diamond Rings, Moollan and Eran Carpets, and Bombay, Surat and Jaganpatam Work Boxes, Moorodabad and Benares Works, &c., &c.

All the above articles are warranted to be of the best Manufacture and are especially made for presents to friends in Europe.

N.B.—Orders from Out-stations will be promptly carried out on Moderate Terms.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

CLOSING OF THIS COMPANY'S SIDINGS AT COLABA, AND DISCONTINUANCE OF TRAFFIC BETWEEN THIS RAILWAY, AND THE SIDINGS, AT COLABA, OF THE SASSOON DOCK COMPANY, AND OF THE NEW COLABA COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that, after MONDAY the fourteenth of July inst-nt, until further Notice COTTON and other TRAFFIC will NOT be conveyed between this Railway and the Sidings at Colaba, of the Company; of the Sassoon Dock Company; and of the New Colaba Company. Cotton and other Traffic will not be received at up-country Stations for conveyance to Colaba after FRIDAY the eleventh instant.

Due notice will be given of the re-opening of the Sidings at Colaba for Traffic, to and from the respective Sidings, after the close of the monsoon.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the Ninth of July 1879.

TABLE GLASSWARE.

THE Undersigned import only the finest quality Glass, of the choicest patterns, and as their SUPPLIES are purchased DIRECT from the leading manufacturers in England ON THE LOWEST TERMS FOR CASH, they are in a position to supply goods at a much lower rate than those charged by dealers who incur heavy Agency charges eventually levied from the consumer.

HOUSEHOLDERS furnishing will do well to inspect the goods offered in the sale rooms of the Company's Fort Establishment.

TREACHER'S SETS OF GLASSWARE.—Complete for 12 persons, consist of 2 each Pint and Quart Decanters. 1 Claret Jug, 12 each Champagne, Claret, Hock, Port, Sherry, Liqueur, Custard, and Finger Glasses, 12 each Beer and Soda Water Tumblers, and 12 Flower Tubes.

Half-Sets consist of 2 Quart Decanters, 6 each Champagne, Claret, Hock, Port, Sherry, Liqueur, Custard and Finger Glasses, 6 each Beer and Soda Water Tumblers.

Prices are as follows (numbers according to T. & Co.'s Illustrated Catalogue):—

No. 2	Plain Glass, of the faivorite pattern, complete set for 12 persons	...	Rs.	117	half set Rs.	53
2a	Ditto ditto th nnest glass, very superior	„ „	...	142	„	63
1	Richly etched circles, cable pattern	„ „	...	168	„	71
12	Single Greek Key, cut dead, lines and hollows bright	„ „	...	160	„	72
10	Stars, Cut and Engraved	„ „	...	161	„	72
12a	Fluted sides, eight or nine flutes	„ „	...	198	„	82

Seven other patterns of the elegantly engraved or etched Glass, always on view.

N. B.—Single articles of the above Services can be supplied, or sets altered to suit the convenience of intending purchasers.

The following articles can be supplied to match the above patterns:—

Claret Decanters, Jugs for Cup, Water Carafes, Sugar Basins, Milk Jugs, Preserve Jars, Biscuit Jars, Pickle Jars, Salt Cellars, Ice Pails, Ice Plates, Butter Dishes, etc.

DESSERT GLASS AND FLOWER STANDS.
Cup Jugs, Water Jugs and Glasses, specimen Tubes, &c., &c.

Circular Dish, with vase arising from centre, height from 12 to 21 inches	Rs.	4 to 10
Ditto ditto with foot ditto ditto		5 to 15
Exhibition Flower Stands, Circular glass dish with glass red and tray at top, height from 18 to 25 inches		8 to 20
Fancy Flower Stands, glass dishes, with or without foot, centre vase with, branch vases, etc., etc		25 to 40
Mirror Plateau Flower Stands, mirror base, vase in centre, with glass leaves, etc., ...from		40 to 80
Flower Baskets, plain and engraved		3 to 15
Flower Tubes plain	per dozen from	8
Ditto Engraved	„ from	10

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S QUOTATIONS FOR CHAMPAGNE VINEYARD PROPRIETORS' COMPANY'S
THREE DAGGER BRANDY.

CREDIT. Rs.	a.		CASH. Rs.	a.
25	0	* STAR INDIA BRANDY..... Qts.	23	4
22	8	* STAR, WHITE LABEL..... Qts.	21	4
21	0	* STAR, E. BEAUFORT..... Qts.	20	0
		** STARS, Quarts.....		
		*** STARS, Quarts.....		
		**** STARS { FLASKS.....		
		{ ½ FLASKS.....		

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.,
SOLE AGENTS.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA

THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

DINNEFORD & Co., Chemists, London,
And of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.
N. B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.
Agents—TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

ASQUITH AND LORD,
THE WELL-KNOWN SHIRT-MAKERS, CLOTHIERS, AND OUTFITTERS.

SUPPLY every necessary article of GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING for wear in the Station, in the Jungle, in the Train, in the Dak, or on board Ship bound for any part of the World, at prices compatible with sterling quality and good workmanship. Patterns with prices marked thereon, instructions for self-measurement, and our New Illustrated Catalogue forwarded on application.

THE OVERLAND
AND
TRAVELLERS' KIT WAREHOUSE.
9, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

HELMETS! HELMETS!!

A PERFECT PROTECTION FOR WEAR IN
THE JUNGLE, OUTSTATION OR HILLS.

DISCOUNT.—Two Annas in the Rupee for Ready Money.

HOAR & CO.'S IMPROVED SHIKAR OR HUNTING HATS.

	Rs.	a.
Cork and Felt, covered with Tan Flax, Leather Bound, with wide Brim, a useful District Hat	14	0
The same shape, covered with White Duck	14	0
Extra quality, made with Double layers of Cork, will resist the Hottest Sun, a splendid protection	16	0

REGULATION HELMETS.

Cork and Felt, covered Best White Drill	14	8
Extra Stout, with Double Cork Body	16	0
Best White Doe, Superior Finish	23	0
Treble Gilt Spikes, and Chains for above	12	0

DRAB FELT HELMETS.

	Rs.	a.
Light Drab Felt, Shikar Shape	9	8
Drab Felt Helmets	12	8
Double Drab Felt Helmets, with patent easy fitting Inner Band	13	0
The same shape and make, with raised outside Felt Turban, a splendid protection	18	0
Ladies' Felt Helmets, Extra Light, Good Shape and perfect protection	12	8

THE TERAI HAT.

Extra Fine Drab Felt, Improved Shape	{ Ladies'	18 0
	{ Gents'	18 0

SOLID PITH HELMETS.
THE BEST QUALITY MADE.

Boys' or Girls'	4	8
Ladies' Riding	6	8
Gents' Shooting	6	8

PROMPT ATTENTION TO MOFUSSIL ORDERS.

Our Illustrated Catalogue, containing the above Shapes, on application.

3, Rampart Row. HOAR & COMPANY, TAILORS, HOSIERS, AND OUTFITTERS, BOMBAY. The Traveller's Kit House.

C. MARCKS & CO.'S
PRESENTATION WATCHES.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & Co. direct the attention of their constituents to their large and fine collection of GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, which for durability, finish and time-keeping qualities are unrivalled.

Gentlemen's Keyless Lever Watches of best finish, brequet hairspring, full jewelled and with Compensation Balance in massive gold or silver case, either crystal faced, hunting or semi-hunting at Rs. 325, 350 and 375 respectively. The same Watch in Ladies' size, same description as above, at Rs. 200, 225 and 250.

A varied stock of more or less expensive Watches always on hand, but the above we can confidentially recommend for their durability and time-keeping qualities.

Orders with remittance or reference for payment will be punctually attended to.

C. MARCKS AND CO.,

Bombay: 4, Hummum Street.

Poona: 1, East Street.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, a Consignment of superior DANISH BEER, just arrived per Eilen Bates.

LANG, MOIR & Co.

Bombay, 20th June 1879.

KINAHAN'S L. L. WHISKY.

THE CREAM of OLD IRISH WHISKIES, pure, mild, delicious and very wholesome. Universally recommended by the medical profession.

KINAHAN &

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRIDAY EVENING, 11TH JULY, 1879.

CONSOLS in London yesterday declined from 97⅞ to 97⅞, a decline of ⅛ per cent., a somewhat important fall considering the easy state of the money market, and the absence of any adverse outside influence so far as can be judged from the telegraphic advices to hand. French Rentes are unchanged at 116¼; Enfaced Rupee Paper is higher, Fours having advanced from 76¾ to 77⅛ and Fours-and-a-half from 83¼ to 83⅝.

The weekly return of the Bank of England is just a shade less favourable, the proportion of the Reserve to Liabilities having declined from 55⅛ to 55⅛. The Reserve is unaltered and Discounts have deceased by £1,700,000, but Bullion is less by £100,000. In the outside market there is no change, 3 months' bills, being still discountable at 1 per cent, and 6 months' Indian Bank Bills at 1½ per cent.

Coffee continues firm, a further advance of 1s. per cwt being quoted in Mid. Plantation Ceylon and G. O. Native. Cocoanut Oil is unaltered and prices for Seeds are unchanged, Linseed and Rapeseed being both firm.

Piece Goods in Manchester are called quiet but steady, although Reuter quotes a decline of 1⅛d. per piece in 9 lb. 45 inch Grey Shirtings, and private telegrams report all descriptions easier to buy. Cotton in Liverpool closed irregular with Surats freely offered, and the day's sales are only estimated at 7,000 bales, but spot quotations are unaltered. From New York ready Mid. Uplands is still quoted at 12 3-16 cents, but October shipment has advanced from 11·29 to 11·38 cents per lb. The receipts at the U. S. ports to date are as follows :—

	1879.	1878.	1877.
Thursday's Receipts.....	nil.	600	500
Six days' do.	5,000	4,200	3,700
Total since 1st Sept ...	4,417,500	4,210,400	3,924,900

Bar Silver in London remains at 51¾d. per oz., and no shipments for this port are advised this week.

EXCHANGE to-day opened quiet but steady, and with the exception of one or two of the Banks being drawers of demand bills at 1-32d. advance there is no change in rates. From Calcutta advices are firm in tone and the general appearance of the market looks like present figures being fully maintained, although the extent of business doing is extremely limited. We quote :—

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 7 15-16 to 31-32d. per Re.		
Do.	6 months' sight...	1s. 8 3-16d.	"
Credits,	3 "	" ... 1s. 8 3-16d.	"
Documents,	3 "	" ... 1s. 8¼d.	"
France	3 "	" ... 2.13	"

On Calcutta rates are unaltered at 1-16 to ⅛ per cent. premium for demand, and 13-16 to ⅞ per cent. discount for 60 days' sight.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is decidedly firm and there are buyers but no sellers at an advance of ¼ per cent. on yesterday's prices, to-day's closing quotations being :—Fours, Rs. 94 ; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 100.

SHARES continue as dull as ever with no indication of improvements. Bank of Bombays are ½ per cent. lower, the report for the half year being less favourable than was expected. In Land Companies there is no change, and in Press shares we have only to note a decline of Rs. 5 in Mofussil Co. Spinning and Weaving Mill shares are irregular. A recovery of Rs. 15 has taken place in Coorla and Dhurrumsey and Rs. 5 in Oriental, but we quote a decline of Rs. 40 in National and Soondercass, Rs. 15 in Morarjee Goculdass, Rs. 10 in Great Eastern, and Rs. 5 in Manockjee Petit and Prince of Wales.

COTTON is very dull and sellers are offering their stocks at a decline of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy, without, however, leading to any business, our currencies being generally about ½d. per lb. above Liverpool rates, which, moreover, are quite nominal with no buyers to arrive. The arrivals here yesterday were only 682 bales, consisting mostly of Juigaum and Sholapur. We quote :—

Good Ginned Broach (nominal)...	Rs. 235 per candy f.p.	
Good Omra	" 227	"
F. G. F. do	" 222	"
G. F. do	" 216	"
Good Dhollera	" 226	"
F. G. F. do	" 221	"
G. F. do	" 215	"
G. F. Ginned Dharwar	" 214	"
G. F. Compta	" 204	"

SEEDS are dull and unchanged in price, but there is nothing doing for Export.

FREIGHTS remain quiet in the extreme. For Liverpool the quotation is 20s. both by steam and sail. For Havre and London 27s. 6d. by steam, for the Mediterranean ports 32s. 6d. per ton payable here.

PIECE GOODS show no appreciable change. The demand continues on about the same limited scale as formerly, and prices tend in buyers' favour, although no absolute decline can be quoted.

COALS are very quiet, and there are no buyers of importance either for ready or forward.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Bank.	No. of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	5 p. ct	128
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	4 do	720
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5 do	682½
Bank of Madras	60,000	500	all	3 do	650
National Bank of India..	37,523	£25 £12-14		6 do	110

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co..	150	5,000	28,500	150	p.a.	600
Albion Co., Kurrachee..	200	3,000	1,100	125	do	970
Albert Ginning Co.....	100	500	all	18	p.ct	500
Apollo Press Co.....	200	2,750	2,200	32	p.c.	570
Bellary	175	1,000	all	25		470
Berar Company (New)..	155	500	all	60	p.a.	445
Indian Press Co.....	1,000	250	all	14	do	60
Bromb Cotton Co	400	250	all	10	do	50
Carwar Co	1,000	1,500	all	75	do	50
Colaba Press Co	500	1,850	all	50	do	475
Dhollera F. and G. Co.	500	500	all	15	do	150
East India Press Co..	382	1,000	all	100	do	895
Fort Press Co	50	8,500	1,250	50	do	875
French Press Co.....	300	500	all	75	p.a.	475
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co.....	1,125	400	all	30	do	180
Prince of W. F. Press ..	120	..	1,500	250	do	165
Sassoon's Press Co.....	600	500	all	25	do	300
Sind Press Co.....	400	850	750	60	do	456
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld....	100	1,000	925	125	do	1,210
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	150	850	all	12	p.ct	500
Volkart's United Press Co.....	450	1,000	1,000	25	p.s	500

* For Share for the half-year.

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New.)	4,000	3,000	all	15 ps*	815
Frere Land and Pier Co. Limited	7,500	150	all	4 p.a	113
Managon Land	1,750	2 000	1,000	20 p.a	325
Port Canning Land-Company, Limited ...	6,000	1,400	all	15 p.a	210

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Alfred Manufacturing Co.	1,000	500	all	Nil	400
Alliance Spinning	500	2,500	all	30 p. a.	1,250
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	30,000	100	100	Nil	60
Shownuggur M. and P. Company	300	2,000	2,000	do	500
Bombay United	900	1,000	all	do	680
Coorla S. and W. Co. ..	1,000	1,000	all	do	505
Central India S. and W Company	2,500	500	all	do	560
Dhurumsey Spinning ..	5,000	2,000	all	do	175
Empress S. and W. Co..	750	500	all	do	265
Great Eastern.....	1,400	1,000	all	do	730
Hindustan S. & W. Co.	872	1,000	all	do	750
Hydrabad S. and W. Co	750	1,000	1,000	do	475
Jaswraj Balloo Mills ..	750	1,000	all	do	550
Khandesh Spinning ..	750	1,000	all	do	840
K. Muconjee S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	all	do	450
Manockjee Petit	1,125	1,000	all	do	340
Madras U. Spinning	42	1,000	all	50 p.a*	1,125
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co.	30,000	50	50	Nil	
Manockjee Petit's.....	2,500	1,000	all	30 p.a*	1,025
Morarjee Spinning ...	1,04	1,000	all	Nil	880
Managon S. and W. Co..	2,000	5,000	..	do	130
National S. and W. Co. of India.....	950	1,000	all	do	650
Oriental	1,000	1,000	all	do	550
Princeof Wales Spinning	600	1,125	all	do	65
Sassoon S. & W. Co.....	1,500	1,000	all	do	450
Soondercas Spinning ..	675	1,000	all	do	360
Do do, ½ Shares	500	500	250	do	120
Sholapore S. and W. Co	500	1,000	all	do	655
Victoria Mills	475	1,000	all	do	475

* Per Share for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

Albert Mills	400	2,000	1,700	Nil	
Alexandra S. and W. Co.	3,250	415	all	do	
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company.....	2,000	300	all	do	nominal
Broach Mills	..	..	..	..	
Colaba S. and W. Co....	900	1,000	all	do	
Fleming S. and W. Co..	3,750	1500	all	do	
Mandvie S. and W. Co..	1,200	500	all	do	
Nerlad S. and W. Co....	..	..	..	..	
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.....	600	2,000	all	do	
Nursey S. and W. Co....	2,500	400	all	do	

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

B. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock.....	..	£20 218 3-0	5	p.ct	305
Do. New £20 Shares....	..	£20 130 14-0	do		26
Ditto	..	£20 65 7 3	do		72
Ditto	..	£20 21 13 1	do		32
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do	1,10
Do. New Shares. ..	..	£18 196 5-15	do		280

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Burma Trading Corporation	1,00	2,500	1,500	225	p.s.	1,875
Bombay Fire Insurance Co.	150	10,000	2,000	250	p.s.	2,750
Bombay Gas Company..	50,000	50	all	7½	p.ct	58
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co. Lim ted ..	1250	100	100	10	p. s.	110
Bombay Saw Mills Co..	600	1,000	all	...		375
Landing and Shipping Co of Kurrachee, Ld..		500	300	36	p. s.	265
Malabar Company, Ld.	1,000	200	150	7½	p. ct	10
Mechanical Buildings Co.	1,00	500	all	10	p. s.	
Prince of Wales Insurance Company.....	25	8,000	1,000	75	p. s.	1,005
Thacker and Co., Ltd..	1,000	100	100	10	p.ct.	100
Treacher and Co..	1,99	500	all	62½	p.s.	650
Viegas Patent Slip Co.	1,000	200	all	p.ct		15

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the 5 days ending 5th July 1879,

Open 1,268¾ miles..		R.	a. P.
Coaching		59,576	0 0
Merchandize		1,31,848	0 0
Telegraph		427	0 0
	Total Rs.....	1,91,848	0 0
Corresponding 5 days last year, open 1,268¾ miles.....	Total Rs.....	2,14,840	14 4
Decrease		22,992	14 4

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. INDIA, 657 tons, Captain A. Russell, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf via Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Major Fagan, Mrs. O. Rafferty, Mr. and Mrs. K. Curseljee Soujana, Mr. Ally Sucheo, and 103 deck passengers. The same Co's s. s. Malda, 1,269 tons, Captain John Lang, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Calcutta with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. Gostling and seven deck passengers.—Also the same Co's s. s. Ethiopia, 1,314 tons, Captain G. W. Wick, arrived in harbour from the same ports with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Lieut. Cree, Mr. Jose Ribero, Mr. Davidson, Mr. Crawford, Mrs. Young and three children, and 39 deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
11	India (s).....	Russell	Bussorah, June 27.
	Malda (s)	Lang	Calcutta, June 15.
	Ethiopia (s)	Wick	Calcutta, June 13.

DEPARTURE.

July.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
11	Hindostan (s)	Hazlewood ..	Southampton.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—Steamer Omra, to Jeddah via Kurrachee, Steamer Malta, to Coast and Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

July. ARRIVALS.

7 Sirdhana (s) .....Ker .....London, May 18.
Evelyn .....Price .....Newport, Mar 20.

DEPARTURES.

July 7.—Ships Blackadder, Tenasserim and City of Florence.
Barque Henrietta.

PASSENGERS.

Per Sirdhana—Mr Adamson, Mr Delaney, Mr Herron, Miss Herron and Mr Webster.

VESSELS SPOKEN.

By Evelyn—Mabel for Calcutta in Lat 14-49 S., Long 82-50 E.

MADRAS.

DEPARTURE OF PASSENGERS.

Per s s Merkara, for London, on July 9th—Mr and Mrs Johnston, Mr and Mrs Tunkett, Mrs Ross Porter, child and European nurse, Miss Fowler and child, Mrs Greatorex, and 3 children, Mr Edmonston, Mr Vos, Mr Armitage, Mr Barry, Mr Ferguson, Mr Suber, Captain Grey, Lieut Ellis, Mr Cox, and Mr Venkatanarasiah.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JULY 11.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Branksome Hall s—3 hogsheads portwine, Manockjee Bhicajee; 16 bundles cast steel, Alsiamodally Hatoukhoy; 2 quarter casks whisky, 7 cases sherry and 1 hogshead claret, Thomson and Taylor.

FROM LONDON.

Maharaj s—35 cases clocks, Hassum Ajum Monsoor.
Manilla s—3 quarter casks portwine, Eduljee Bajonjee.
Thibet s—12 cases port and 12 cases sherry, Cutler, Palmer and Co; 5 cases needles, M Momdoo and Co; 1 case hams, 2 cases bacon and 2 cases cheese, Bolton and Co.
Bokhara s—21 bales straw boards, Greaves, Cotton and Co.
Mirzapore s—21 cases port, 2 cases sherry and 10 cases claret, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Nizam s—15 cases cognac, Cutler Palmer and Co.
St. George s—2 cases gin, and 20 cases sherry, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Strathieven s—4 cases gin, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 11.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Branksome Hall s—410 cwts myrabolams and 40 bales hemp Lyal Poonja; 260 cwts myrabolams, Nuthoo Soonderjee; 472 cwts nux-pomp shells, Lang, Moir and Co; 42 bales cotton and 61 bales cotton, G J Khambatta; 119 bales cotton, Robertson Bros. and Co.
Edwin s—22 casks castor oil, Raili Brothers; 275 bales cotton waste, Shanjee Cawasjee; 35 bales wool, Abdoola Fir-jee; 200 bales cotton, Rampee Chabildas and Co; 196 bales cotton, Purshotumdass Mohunlall; 48 bales cotton, Acoojee Jowraj and Co; 10 bales wool, Jan Mahamed Ramtoola.

FOR LONDON.

Euphrates s—40 cwts indigo, Jairamdass Khooshaldass; 27¼ cwts indigo, Khuttaumull Tollaram; 100 bales cotton, Knoop and Co; 54 bales hides and skins, Finlay, Muir and Co.
Hindostan s—16 packages indiarubber, 6 packages fishmaws, 39 packages mace, 126 packages nutmegs, 183 bags pepper, 8 900 bags sugar, 765 bags tapioca, 341 bags sago, 13 packages tin, 25 packages sugar, P and O S N Co; 2 cwts E cloth, Abdoolrehman Khanmahamed; 12½ cwts E teeth, Shuriff Durveish.

FOR HAVRE.

Euphrates s—746 bags coffee, G J Khambatta.

FOR VENICE.

Thibet s—150 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co,

FOR TRIESTE.

Thibet s—100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co,

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

Hindostan s—1 case silver coin (Rs 500), David Sassoon and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Malda s—105 bales cotton, Rahimtoola Khairaz; 100 bales cotton, C Kustomjee Sethna; 12 bales cotton, Ramjeedass Lukmidass.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Cathay s—15 bales senna leave, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Cathey s—50 bales twist, The A S and W Co.
Adria s—50 tons old iron, Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA,
BOMBAY, 10th July 1879.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 a.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·661
Temperature of the Air	82·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79·2
Dew Point	78·0
Relative humidity of Air	·866
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded =8).	7·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.).....	85·7
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.) ...	80·5
General Direction of Wind.....	SW, WSW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours } from midnight to midnight.	435
Fall of Rain	0·04
Total fall during the month	1·87
" " year	23·60
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 11th July.	0.03

HIGH COURT.—JULY 12.

[Before the Honorable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.]
Suit for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

159-79—Hearn, C and L—Domingo Fernandes vs Hajee Haroon Mahomed—Craigie, L and O.
292-79—Craigie, L and O—Hajee Haroon Mahomed vs Domingo Fernandes—Hearn, C and L.
4326-78—Craigie, L and O—Hajee Haroon Mahomed vs Domingo Fernandes (under extraordinary jurisdiction).
360-78—Crawford and S—Eshwant Vishnu Neney vs Damodhur Trimbuck Neney—Mujee and S—Part heard.
99-79—Moreshwar L—Vasoodjee Beerjee vs Buchoobai and others—Lynch and T.

[Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE GREEN.]
Suit for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

624-78—A F Turner—Mungesh Purshotum vs Moraba Raghoonath and another—Craigie, L and O—Part heard.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 9.

Harris, Surg Major, on sick leave, from Madras.
Nean, Dy surg Gen, on leave, from Kumptee.
Willoughby, Lieut Col, Dy Com Genl, from duty, from Poona.

JULY 10.

Gr-y, Sub-Lieut, Staff Corps, on sick leave, from Poona.
Fox, Lieut, 13th Bombay N I, on leave, from Mhow.
Burn, Lieut, 19th Regt, on duty, from Madras.
Boyd, Col, Staff Corps, on leave, from Poona.
Conolly, Major, Staff Corps, on leave, from Peshawar.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 11.

Brownlow, Lieut Col, Royal Highlanders, on leave, to England.
Napier, Lieut, 92nd Highlanders, on leave, to England.
Williams, Col, R H A, on leave, to England.
Gord-n, Brig Major, 65th Regt, on leave, to England.
Fawkes, Captain, 16th Regt, on duty, to England.
Tilly, Captain, 16th Regt, on duty, to England.
Busteed, Surg Major, on sick leave, to England.
Utterson, Major, 16th Cavalry, on furlough, to England.
Gray, Sub Lieut, Staff Corps, on sick leave, to England.
Harris, Surg Major, on sick leave, to England.
Lindsay, Lieut A, on sick leave, to England.
Bernard, Lieut Col, 31st Bengal N I, on furlough, to England.
Hill, Major, R H A, on sick leave, to England.
Brown, Lieut, 34th Regt, on leave, to England.
Conolly, Major, Staff Corps, on sick leave, to England.
Thackwell, Lieut, 24th Fusiliers, on duty, to England.
Carter, Lieut, 14th Regt, on sick leave, to England.
Wood, Lieut, 2-45th Regt, on leave, to Deolalee.
Shell, Captain, R H A, on duty, to Meerut.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, July 8.)

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr Knox, Acting Sub-Collector, Bellary, privilege leave for three months.
Mr Tomlinson, First Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey, furlough for two years.
Mr Maclean to act as Sub-Collector and Join Magistrate of the South Arcot District.
Mr Burton, Assistant Engineer, is granted privilege leave for three months.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Lieut Burn, 43rd Foot, Wing Officer and Acting Adjutant 14th N I, is admitted to the Madras Staff Corps.
The services of Surgeon MacNally, 3rd P L I, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Public Department.
Sub-Lieut Maguire, 67th Foot, Officiating Wing Officer, 20th N I, is admitted to the Madras Staff Corps.

POSTAL NOTICES.

PERSIAN GULF MAILS.

The Mail Service by the contract Steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company between Bombay and the Persian Gulf is now every Wednesday, but as the Steamers touch at Gunder, Muscat, and Jask, on every alternate voyage only, the Mails for these ports are despatched fortnightly.

DECCAN, SOUTHERN MARATHA COUNTRY, AND KANARA.

The Mails for the Deccan, Southern Maratha Country, and Kanara are now despatched by the down Local Poona Train leaving at 7-30 a. m. (Madras Time) instead of by the 2-30 p. m. Mail Train, as formerly.

TO CALCUTTA FROM BOMBAY.

Touching at the several Coast Stations.

Mails to Calcutta, and for the several Coast Stations below Carwar per B. I. S. N. Company's Contract Steamers, are despatched from Bombay every Saturday.
Registered and ordinary Letters, as well as Book and S ample Packets and Parcels, can be posted up to 1 P.M. at the G. P. O. and late fee letters up to 2 P.M. on the day of departure of the Steamer, as above shown.
The latest hour for posting at Branch Post Offices is 10-3 A.M.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE.

The B. I. S. N. Company's Contract Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Kurrachee twice in a week, viz., on every Wednesday and Saturday.

CALENDAR FOR JULY 1879.

PHASE OF THE MOON.

New Moon ..... 19th, 1h. 57·2m P. M.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
July. Sat. 12	.....	5 31	6 39	{ 5 27 m / 5 45 a	11 7 m / 11 49 a
Sun. 13	5thSunday afterTrinity	5 32	6 39	{ 6 42 m / 6 49 a	0 18 a / .....
Mon. 14	English mail expected.	5 32	6 39	{ 8 0 m / 7 3 a	0 48 m / 1 40 a
Tues. 15	St. Swithin.	5 32	6 39	{ 9 7 m / 8 14 a	1 52 m / 2 56 a
Wed. 16	.....	5 33	6 39	{ 9 59 m / 9 13 a	2 48 m / 3 54 a
Th. 17	.....	5 33	6 38	{ 10 38 m / 10 1 a	3 36 m / 4 35 a
Fri. 18	.....	5 33	6 38	{ 11 12 m / 10 47 a	4 22 m / 5 18 a

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

BAINES—June 12th, at 18, Kent Terrace, Regent's Park, London, the wife of J. A. Baines, of a son.
HEWLETT—July 7th, at Ealing, Middlesex, the wife of T. G. Hewlett, Esq., Surgeon Major, Bombay Army, of a son.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

GREENE—July 9th, at Tanna, the wife of William James Greene, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BOND—July 5th, at Nandial, Kurnool District, the wife of H.M. Bond, D. P. W., of a son.
MANNERS—July 5th, at Mozufferpore, Tirhoot, the wife of Herbet Manners, of a daughter.
TREVITHICK—July 9th, at Madras, the wife of Mr. F. H. Trevithick, Madras Railway, of a daughter.
WILMER—July 7th, at Mussoorie, the wife of Major J. R. Wilmer, B. S. C., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

SMITH—ARMOUR—June 25th, in St. Luke's Church, Dinapore, by the Rev. W. Hamilton, the Rev. Alfred W. B. Smith, Bengal Chaplain, Calcutta, to Clara, second daughter of J. Armour, Esq., of Dinapore.

DEATH.

GRAY—June 28th, at Shillong, of cholera, Douglas Stephen the second and dearly beloved son of Edward and Helen Gray, of Clonmeara, Jorhat, Assam, aged 2 years.
LANAUZE—July 7th, at Madras, Ellen Lanauze, daughter of the late Captain Andrew Lanauze.
NUTHALL—June 8th, at Sylhet, Assam, of fever, Commander Edward Sanders Nuthall, R. N., the third son of Major-General T. J. Nuthall, Indian Army, Retired List, aged 34.
ROTHNEY—July 6th, at Barrackpore, Bertram Hay, infant son of G. A. James Rothney, aged 7.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES and other Remittances, sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, JULY 12, 1879.

YESTERDAY we published in our advertising columns the Report issued by the Directors of the Bank of Bombay for the year ending 30th June last. The document was handed to us at a late hour on Thursday evening, so that we were unable to notice it yesterday morning. It will be observed that the Bank earned during the half year Rs. 7,34,000, including Rs. 85,000 carried forward from last account. Of this total, Rs. 3,10,000 has been written off to Bad and Doubtful Debt Account, Rs. 10,000 to reduction in cost of premises : a sum of Rs. 13,305 is carried forward to next account, leaving available for dividend—at the rate of eight per cent. per annum—Rs. 4,00,000. It may be recollected that when commenting in January last on the Report issued for the year ending 31st December, 1878, we demurred from the then sanguine anticipations advanced by the Directors that the total losses incurred by the Bank through the failure of W. Nicol and Co. and Nursey Kessowjee would not exceed Rs. 1,50,000. It will now be observed that the Directors, on account of those two firms alone, have been compelled to write off Rs. 3,91,800. The Report says that the securities remaining on hand have been carefully revised, and that it is believed the provision now made is ample. The public and the shareholders are still, however, allowed to remain in ignorance as to the particulars of the dealings of the Bank with these two firms, while six months ago we were told, as we are told now, that the Directors "believe the liabilities are fully covered." The amounts of these liabilities were not stated before—neither are they now. We only know that the Directors at that time were wrong in their belief to the extent of Rs. 2,16,000; whether they have sufficiently corrected their error remains yet to be seen; but we think now, as we thought then, that it would be better if the Board was less reticent. With regard to the losses caused by the advances to Messrs. Nicol and Co., we read in the Report the following somewhat mysterious statement :— "As at present absolved the "Directors believe they will be able to satisfactorily dispose of any question which may arise "on the adjustment of the Bank's claims against "the estate." This, we presume, refers to the proceedings which are now about to be instituted against the Bank on behalf of the creditors of Nicol and Co.'s estate with reference to the liens on cotton obtained by the Bank a day or so before the failure of that firm. On a former occasion we remarked that, so far as the shareholders of the Bank were concerned, Mr. Balfour had acted with praiseworthy promptitude in obtaining securities to cover his advances to that firm; but it would now appear on the opposite side—that is so far as the other creditors were concerned—that perhaps the action referred to was a little too prompt. Altogether, we think, that bearing in mind the reports now so freely circulated in Bombay with reference to the connection of the Bank in the matter of Messrs. Nicol and Co.'s liquidation, it would be better in this, as in the case of Nursey Kessowjee, if the Directors were a little more liberal with their confidences. On the 18th of January last we wrote thus :—"Apart from the question of the actual amount "of the losses the Bank has sustained, the important fact that these losses have been caused by "the misconduct of two of its own Directors has a "very sinister significance." In a letter addressed to ourselves, Mr. Balfour replied that at the end of the then current year—or in other words, that in the Report now under notice—it would be the duty of the Directors "to give those particulars "which you call for but which cannot be publish-"ed for the reasons I have given." Mr. Balfour further said, "The Directors are satisfied that "when all the details are known their conduct "will not be called in question." It is our duty to point out that neither the particulars nor the details to which Mr. Balfour referred have as yet been so made known. Nay more, what is the fact so very prominently visible in the Report now under notice—the fact which, in the interests of the public we think should be persistently referred to until a satisfactory explanation is tendered? Our local contemporary yesterday in noticing the Report said :—"This is the first time "the shareholders have had to meet losses of any "magnitude." And what do we now observe regarding these losses? That they were entirely incarred by firms, each one of which was represented on the Board! Nicol & Co., Rs. 1,75,000; Nursey Kessowjee, Rs. 2,16,000; and Finlay, Scott & Co., Rs. 58,000. In all, the total shown in the Report as of Rs. 4,50,000! We can only repeat again what we have said already, that it is an exceedingly unpleasant thing to discover that the outside show of virtue displayed in the management of the Bank "had a tender indulgence for the frailties of some at least of the "Bank Directors." That is a remark that must hold good so long at least as those details to which Mr. Balfour referred are not made public. Our object in writing thus is to show that our criticisms on the last half year's Report have been fully justified. The answers to those criticisms, Mr. Balfour assured us, were to be given in the present paper. But so far as we can see the figures now afforded only justify the questions and doubts we then felt it our duty to express.

To return to the Report itself. It is on the whole satisfactory to notice that the Bank, while writing off so large an amount as four and a half lacs, is still able to declare a dividend at the rate of eight per cent. per annum; and the fact that over seven lacs were earned shows that the Bank possesses a lucrative business which with careful management should render it a property of great value. We sincerely trust that the sum mentioned above, as set apart to wipe off the known losses, will prove sufficient for that purpose; but with the experience of the unfulfilled anticipations of last half year's Report before us, we must confess to being doubtful about the sanguine conclusions on this point again advanced by the Board, and would prefer to be placed in a position, along with the rest of the public, to form our own opinion on that subject.

WE learn that the Nizam's Government is again rather pressed for money. It will be recollected that a few years ago, a loan on behalf of the Hyderabad State was floated on the London market through Messrs. Nicol and Co.'s Agency. The amount was £500,000, and Sir Salar Jung has managed up to the present period to remit the interest of that loan regularly. The money was, however, obtained on very onerous terms, yet Sir Salar Jung brought it to Hyderabad in the shape of Indian Government Securities, on which, of course, he only received a return of little more than four per cent., although at the same time he was paying in England something like seven per cent. per annum. Soon afterwards, however, the Nizam's Minister found himself compelled to borrow on the security of this paper, most of which is now held in lien by the Bank of Bengal as security for advances made by their Hyderabad Branch. But having exhausted this source, Sir Salar Jung is again forced to enter the market. He is this time, however, endeavouring to obtain his requirements in India, but the credit of the State not being good in Hyderabad itself—where, up to recent years the Nizam's Government always succeeded in borrowing what it wanted—his Excellency is compelled to employ brokers in Bombay. A crore of rupees is asked for, and negotiations are proceeding in one or two quarters to obtain that sum. This policy of the Nizam's Government is, it may be remarked, rather unusual. It is well known that the Indian Government, sooner than see the State in financial difficulties, will advance any reasonable sum on far more easy terms than can be obtained in the open market, where Sir Salar Jung will at least have to pay from ten to twelve per cent. if even he canget the money. The Minister's policy is therefore somewhat inexplicable, for he steadily refuses to be beholden to the "Paramount Power" in any financial respect whatever—a course, which if persisted in, may not improbably sooner or later land his State in grave financial embarrassment.

IF the rumours mentioned by the special correspondents at the seat of war in Natal are worthy of credence, we may now any day hear that a pitched battle has been fought between Cetewayo's army and the British forces. The latter, Reuter informs us, were on the 24th June only twenty-five miles from Ulundi. There, according to the last intelligence from the front, the King had concentrated most of his impies which, we were told, were quite unbroken in spirit from the failure of the recent attempts to carry our positions. Probably, therefore, by this time the big fight has been decided one way or the other. The following extract from one of Mr. Phil. Robinson's letter to the *Daily Telegraph* will at this juncture be read with interest :—"The abandonment of Ekowe has had a bad effect on the Zulu mind, for it is widely believed that we were driven from it. And then, they say, we tried to establish ourselves at Ginghilovo but fell back even from there! Nor is their estimate of Zholobane and Kambula more reassuring. Cetewayo himself says that, taking the two together, his army had the advantage of us. Until, therefore, the enemy has been fairly beaten in open fight the pride of the nation will not be broken; any peace concluded before then must be unsatisfactory. As to Cetewayo himself it is impossible to speak, and though I have before me the opinions of such authorities as Bishops Colenso and Schreader, and Mr. John Dunn, I am unable to satisfy myself as to his state of mind. So long as his young regiments are bent on the war path, he has choice only between war and assassination, but it is equally certain that if he were pacifically inclined all his older Indunas, and all the leading chiefs of the nation would encourage him in it. Meanwhile the time is drawing near for a bloody arbitrament of the quarrel, and if the Zulu impis can stand to their proud boast, that 'the army stands always by its King,' the decisive conflict will indeed be a bloody one. Where will it be fought? If the Zulus wait for us, most probably it will be in the Umvolosi Valley, 'the cradle of the Zulu power,' and filled with military kraals. If they come to meet us, it will be on the road to Intlazatye. An alternative still remains that Cetewayo may elect to retire before us into the desperate thorn country, and leave the decision of the struggle to famine on the one hand, or sickness on the other."

To all who may be interested in the question of Broad versus Narrow gauge, we would recommend a perusal of Mr. J. O'Connell's letter published this morning. It has been asserted that the Auditor of the B. B. and C. I. Railway,

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

ADEN, JULY 10.

The B I. S. N. Company's steamer Patna, outward bound for the Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, sailed to-day.

LONDON, JULY 10.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed irregular. Surats freely offered.
The London Cotton Market has been dull.
Fair Dhollera ..... 5 7-16d.
The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper 77½
4½ per cent. do. 83½
3 per cent. Consols for account 97⅜
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872 ..... 116½
Bar Silver ..... 51⅛.
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight.... 1s. 7 13-16d.
The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—
Reserve of Notes... £19,500 000
Bills Discounted ....£18,300,000 Dec. £1.700.000
Bullion .....£35,200,000 Dec. £100,000
The proportion of the Reserve to the Liabilities is 54⅛ per cent.
Arrival—Hearley.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, JULY 11 6-23 A. M.

Mail steamer Bokhara from Bombay arrived.

WEATHER REPORTS—JULY 11.

CANNANORE, 4 p.m.—Weather cloudy; wind N. W.

KARWAR, 5 p.m.—Weather fine; wind W. 4; thermometer 83·5; barometer 29·830. Fall of rain 1 cent.

MANGALORE (10th) 4 p.m.—Weather rainy; wind S. W., N. W. Fall of rain 22 cents.

TUTICORIN, 3 p.m.—Weather fair; wind S. E.; thermometer 90; barometer 29·75.

VINGORLA, 5 p.m.—Weather clear; wind S. W. light; thermometer 84. Fall of rain 23 cents.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand	....1s. 7 15-16 to 31-32d. per Re.		
Do. 6 months' sight	...1s 8 3-16d.		
Credits, 3	,, ,,	...1s. 8 3-16d.	,,
Documents, 3	,, ,,	...1s. 8¼d.	,,
Francs 3	,, ,,	...2·13	,,

THE MONSOON.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

July.		Colaba. In. cent.	Fort. In. cent.	Byculla. In. cent.
	Total previously registered	23 65	26 15	28 5
10	Thursday	4	.....	.....
11	Friday	0 10	0 12	
	Total	23 69	26 25	28 17
	Fall up to 11th July 1878.....	48 4	49 83	49 23

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort and Byculla are made up to 6 p.m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

THE date fixed for the Volunteer Fancy Calico Ball is the 26th September, the last Friday in that month.

THE Government of India have stopped all recruiting for the native army, excepting the Goorkha regiments and Corps of Guides, until the increase made in December last is absorbed and the strength of battalions reduced to the ordinary peace establishment. Premature policy, and false economy, to the *Civil and Military Gazette's* mind, especially in regard to Trans-Indus Corps and on the Quetta-Kandahar line.

DURING the past week cholera has increased at one post on the Khyber line; eleven deaths in one day being reported at Jamdi Kotal, out of a total of 90. The condition of things at Jamrud and Ali Musjid continue to improve, and the same may be said of Peshawur, though the mortality there has been great, 65 Europeans and over 100 natives. There is no recent report from Kandahar, but at Quetta and posts in the vicinity there have been some 150 deaths, nearly all native soldiers and followers.

FOUR and a half inches of rain are reported as having fallen in Simla on the 3rd instant. There was a pretty considerable landslip at the corner of the Combermere Bridge.

CAPTAIN TENNENT, to whose exertions Bombay really owes its Volunteer Corps, and who is never tired of devising schemes for its advancement and the pleasure of its members, is now busily engaged organising a "Volunteer Athletic Sports Meeting," which is to take place on the 23rd of August. The programme, which is already out, is a capital one, including 100 and 200 yards, quarter mile, half mile, and mile flat races (the last walking in full marching order); 120 yards hurdle race, tug of war for teams representing the different companies of the Corps, of which there are six, A to F, in Bombay; sack race, three legged race, high jump, long jump and putting the shot. There is some fine material amongst the Volunteers, and the sports ought to, and we have no doubt will, prove an immense success, especially if some of our wealthy citizens who appreciate athletics and like to see manly games will come forward liberally in answer to the notice that "subscriptions are invited" and, by providing good prizes to be competed for, ensure numerous entries and keen competition. We understand it is in contemplation to have other attractions on the occasion besides the sports; and visitors at the Victoria Gardens, on the nights of the Volunteer *al fresco* concerts know that the Corps possesses members with a considerable share of the faculty to amuse.

LIEUTENANT R. C. TEMPLE, a son of the present Governor of Bombay, in an interesting paper addressed to the United Service Institution, accounts for the frequent discrepancy met with in the names of Afghan villages. The village may be known by six different names which may either be—"(1), its own name, or may be (2), taken from the district or tract of land in which the village lies, or (3), from the section, or (4), sub-section of the tribe which inhabits it, or (5), from the late owner, if recently dead, or (6), from the present owner."

BABU PRAN KISSEN GHOSE, of Calcutta, has published a comprehensive "Criminal Court Companion," a ponderous volume of nearly 1,200 pages, which is dedicated to Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace and to the magistracy generally. It contains an introductory dissertation giving an historical account of the Courts of Criminal Justice at the Presidency towns and in the districts, dating from their origin at the commencement of British rule in Bengal; an account of the origin of the police force and the magistrates' courts in Calcutta and the interior; of the constitution of the Police of Calcutta and of the districts, including a description of the duties and responsibilities of police officers of all grades; of the Courts of Criminal Justice of all descriptions existing in the country, with their powers and jurisdiction defined, as well as the procedure followed in such courts in the administration of justice. Some of the important criminal rulings of the High Court, with a mention of the cases which gave rise to them, and "forms of charges" for all the crimes and offences provided for in the Penal Code, are also given, with a view to their being made readily accessible to the profession and to honorary magistrates. In an appendix are given the Indian Penal Code, the Criminal Procedure Code, the Presidency Magistrates' Act, the Indian Evidence Act, the Whipping Act, the Police and Shipping Acts, together with a few minor enactments. The account of the origin and progress of the Courts of Criminal Justice forms an interesting portion of the book. The whole compilation promises to be very useful to members of the legal profession as well as to others.

A NATIVE barrister of Madras wrote recently to the Acting Chief Secretary to Government, complaining that "Native Christians, who as a body are detested by their countrymen, and upon whose loyalty Government could well depend, have not been exempted from the operation of the Arms Act." The petitioner adds—"I am a Native Christian subject of Her Imperial Majesty, a Barrister-at-Law of Lincoln's Inn enrolled in Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench in England and in the High Court of Madras, sworn by my call and enrolment to loyalty and allegiance to Her Imperial Majesty and heirs. I am a considerable landholder, being proprietor of a large tea and cinchona estate and house on the Nilgiris, and possess further a large farm, sundry gardens, bungalows, and a steam cotton press with premises, &c., in various parts of the Presidency. My ancestors for generations have been high in Government service, my late father himself having been a Sub-Judge of various districts during several years. I have always been fond of sport, and have besides been obliged to carry arms in travelling to mofussil stations on professional duties and to my estate. I am bound further to keep two or three guns on the estate for protection against wild animals and robbers of cattle and property therein. Under these circumstances I beg the indulgence of His Grace in Council, to whom and to yourself I am personally known as a loyal subject, to be gazetted as one of the landholders exempted from the operation of the prohibitions and directions contained in sections 13, 14, 15, and 16 of the Indian Arms Act of 1878." On the 18th of June the following Order on the above letter was passed:—"Referring to clause 10, paragraph 1, of the notification issued by the Government of India in the Home Department, dated 6 h March, 1879, His Grace the Governor in Council directs all district magistrates and the Commissioner of Police for the city of Madras to furnish for his consideration lists of landholders and members of Municipal Committees who may, in terms of the notification and in their opinion, be fit persons for exemption from the operation of sections 13, 14, 15, and 16 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878."

A SPECIAL army circular has been issued from the War Office, giving permission for a limited number of men belonging to sections B and C of the first class army reserve to rejoin the colours to complete the unexpired portion of their first period of enlistment. Men of these sections who wish to complete their services may make application to the officers in whose payment they may be. Their total service in the army and army reserve must be less than nine years, and they must be unmarried. Every man on final approval will receive a free kit. When discharged from army service they will receive army deferred pay at the rate of 2d. a day from the date on which they were originally transferred to the reserves. If a man has been three years in the army reserve and serves another three years with the colours he will receive deferred pay for six years, equal to about £18.

IN the House of Commons Colonel Stanley, in answer to a question, said that the accounts of the health of the men of the 42nd Regiment had recently not been altogether satisfactory. They had been suffering from fever, and as a certain amount of fever was prevalent in Gibraltar it was thought proper by the military authorities that the regiment should not be left there. He could not say whether the fever from which the regiment had suffered was "Cyprus" fever or not, because many of the men had previously suffered from fever on the West Coast of Africa.

A WYNAAD correspondent writes to a Madras paper that the coffee crops generally are reported not promising as heavily as was anticipated from the fine February and March blossoms; but on all well cultivated properties situated away from the ghats, the results generally are likely to be most satisfactory, and in some cases bumpers will be realized. Leaf disease has as usual reappeared, but the general impression exists that the pest recurs with abated virulence year by year, and that it will in time vanish.

IN answer to a question, in the House of Commons, Colonel Stanley said that an order had been issued by the General Officers commanding the troops at the Cape to issue to the non-commissioned officers and privates at Rorke's Drift one flannel shirt and one pair of trousers to each man, in commensation for damage done to their clothing. But he could not say that this order had been issued in recognition of their military gallantry, as suggested by the question. With reference to a second question, put by the hon. member, he did not presume it would be advisable to permit "all ranks of the army to wear their beards, in accordance with the example set by Field Marshal the Prince of Wales, the Prince of Saxe-Weimar, and other officers." As a matter of fact, beards were allowed to be worn by the rank and file when serving abroad for sanitary purposes, but the Queen's Regulations prevented troops on home service wearing their beards. In consequence of the reply which he had received Mr. Stackpoole, who had asked the question, gave notice that on the Army Estimates he should call attention to the subject of beards in the Army.

THE House of Commons select committee which has for some time been investigating the claims of the electric light as an illuminating power, have finished their inquiry and presented their report. They are of opinion that while the light has unquestionably not yet made that progress which would enable it to enter into competition with gas for the ordinary purposes of domestic supply, yet it is developing with such remarkable rapidity that it would be "lamentable if there were any legislative restrictions calculated to interfere with that development." If corporations and other local authorities do not at present possess power to take up streets and lay wires for street lighting, the committee hold that that power should at once be given to them. They do not think that the time has yet arrived to give such powers to private electric companies except with the consent of local authorities, but that "the legislature should show its willingness, when the demand arises, to give all reasonable powers for the full development of electricity as a source of power and light." Gas companies, the committee hold, have no special claim to be considered as the future distributors of the electric light, and if it were committed to their care the committee think it might have a slow development. This is as favourable a report as the advocates of the electric light could have expected; and in the meantime steady progress is being made in remedying defects and making improvements in those systems which are already under trial. The most noteworthy experiments are those which have been going on on the Thames Embankment since last December. For some weeks past the electric lamps which were formerly fitted up only from Westminster to Waterloo Bridge have been extended to Blackfriars Bridge, and the whole Victoria Embankment, nearly a mile and a quarter in length, is now brightly lighted. It was supposed when the experiments commenced that the current would not travel beyond a short distance, and that a number of generating machines would have to be placed at comparatively short intervals to illuminate a long avenue or a large area. It has now been ascertained, however, by experiments, that a circle of 3½ miles in diameter and 11 miles in circumference, can be lighted from one centre. Various improvements in the electric candle have also been made, and frosted glass instead of opalescent globes are about to be used, by which it is expected 25 per cent. more light can be obtained without increase of cost. All these facts point to increased economy in the cost of lighting, and as the cost is at present the weak point of the electric light, the triumph of the gas companies may not be of very long duration.

IN responding to the toast of "Her Majesty's Ministers" at a meeting of the Tower Hamlets Conservatives, the Chancellor of the Exchequer acknowledged the assistance the Government had received in their foreign policy from those who did not formally belong to the Conservative party. He claimed for the Government that in the midst of the most sensitive negotiations the country had been kept out of war and her moral influence had been restored in Europe. Referring to those who criticised himself for being more or less responsible for the obstruction in Parliament to the legitimate legislation of the country, he said that—no fitting remedy for the evil existing—he was made the martyr of circumstances.

AN invention has been patented by one of the late chief mechanicians of the small-arm manufactory at Steyer which is attracting much attention in Austria and Germany, since, should its practical application prove feasible, it will add a very greatly to the power of musketry fire. The invention consists of an apparatus, described as very simple in design and construction, by which any ordinary breech-loading rifle can, whenever it may be desired, be temporarily converted into a repeating arm. The apparatus holds ten cartridges, and can be carried by the soldier in his pocket. When necessary it can be fitted on the rifle in a moment, when the ten rounds can be fired just as rapidly as the same number of cartridges can be discharged from any magazine rifle. The inventor has submitted his apparatus, which has been recently materially simplified and approved by Werndl, the well-known small-arm manufacturer, to the Imperial War Ministry, and a series of experiments are, it is stated, to be shortly carried out with it. Of the importance of the invention, should it be found possible to apply it in practice, there can be no doubt.

UNDER the auspices of the Lancashire Farmers' Club, Lord Derby delivered a lengthy and interesting address on questions affecting Agriculture. As to the question whether the present distress prevailing among farmers was likely to be temporary or permanent, he took the more hopeful view, because there had been in the last two or three years a combination of circumstances not likely to recur all together. He did not look for much relief by removal of taxes from the tenant, because when the land came to be revalued, what was taken off from rates would fairly enough be added to rent. He should like to see the experiment tried of having a class of cultivators who would also be freeholders, as it would be worth while to know, by actual experiment, whether there was really a demand for land on the part of the class who could not afford to buy more than a few acres. Speaking of State interference between landlords and tenants, his lordship said there never was a time when it was less necessary for tenant farmers to ask the State to make contracts for them. At present the tenant farmers are masters of the situation, and with farms lying unoccupied all over the country, it was the farmer's own fault if he accepted a lease with provisions in it which he thought objectionable. A tenant had a right to be protected from damage from game greater than he bargained for; and, with respect to compensation for unexhausted improvements, he said that if farmers only made up their minds as to what terms they thought fair in regard to those improvements, they would require no help from outsiders. The relations of landlord and tenant in the long run would be regulated by the need which each had for the other. The cultivable land in England was a fixed quantity. There was not, he believed, room for more farmers there and he advised those who had sons whom they were bringing up to their business to look outside England. By making a vacancy a man would do good instead of harm to those whom he left behind. It was a simple question in figures. Keep down their numbers and they would keep down their rents.

THE correspondence between Great Britain and France respecting the prolongation of the Commercial Treaties and the existing French Conventional Tariff has been printed. Lord Lyons, on instructions received from the Home Government, made on April 2 a pressing application to the French Minister for Foreign Affairs to inform him of the French tariff arrangements, in order that contracts might be safely entered into for the trade of the ensuing winter; he also represented that business had suffered considerably during the present commercial depression from the uncertainty which prevailed with regard to the treaties. On April 14 M. Waddington, replying to the foregoing communication, stated that the Government of the Republic had engaged to give a delay of six months before terminating definitively the existing commercial treaties. Further correspondence took place as to the necessity of specifying more distinctly the point of departure from the provisional delay of six months. The French Government declined to enter into regular official negotiations for a new treaty until after the general tariff had been voted by the Chambers, but considered that the six months' delay should begin to run from the day on which the law establishing the new general tariff should be promulgated. This proposal was on May 23 accepted by Her Majesty's Government on the understanding that in no case should the existing treaties and tariff arrangements terminate before December 31 next.

THE COST OF WORKING BROAD AND NARROW GAUGE RAILWAYS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In a paper, dated 16th May, I showed that the advantages claimed by "C. E." for narrow gauge lines, especially where there is a large traffic, do not exist, and that the comparison made by him in a paper, dated 24th February last, of the relative cost of working the South Indian and Rajputana (narrow gauge) lines with the B. B. and C. I. and G. I. P. (broad gauge) lines, was entirely vitiated on the following grounds:—

1. The narrow gauge portion of the South Indian Railway was new, and, therefore, but little expenditure on maintenance was necessary.

2. The rolling stock was also new and required only very slight repairs, whereas the stock of the broad gauge lines was old, and required heavy repairs and renewals.

3. The cost of labour in Southern India, being so much cheaper than in the districts through which the broad gauge lines run, more especially the B. B. and C. I. line.

2. In para. 15 of my paper I stated that "the period selected for comparison was manifestly unfair to the B. B. and C. I. Company, not only on account of the heavy expenditure on maintenance and in the repairs and renewals of rolling stock, but in consequence of the special charges incurred in repairing the break in the Nerbudda bridge and the loss of traffic occasioned thereby."

3. In proof of that statement I give below a few details comparing the cost of working the B. B. & C. I. and the South Indian lines for the year ending June 1877 (the period selected by "C. E.") with the following year:—

	B. B & C. I. Railway. 18·8.	1877.	Decrease. in 1878
Mean length of Line worked ..	444·07	441·69	
Gross Expenditure ..... Rs.	30,57,979	33,80,820	6,22,841
Do. per mile ..... Rs.	6,886	8,334	1,448
Do. per of line worked ..... Rs.	1·61	2·00	0·39
Do. per ton mile ..... Pies.	7,17,138	12,77,338	5,60,641
Maintenance ..... Rs.	1341·21	2424·14	1082·93
Do. per mile of track maintained ..... Rs.	1·97	3·62	1·65
Do. per 1,000 ton miles ..	9,65,808	10,16,405	50,597
Locomotive expenses including hire of locomotives ..Rs.	2·85	2·88	0·23
Do. per 1,000 ton miles ..Rs.	2,45,484	2,72,399	26,915
Carriage and wagon expenses, including hire of vehicles ..Rs.	0·67	0·80	0·13
Do. per 1,000 ton miles ..Rs.	3·97	5·28	1·31
Average cost of haulage per ton per mile for goods ...Pies			

	South India Railway. 1878.	1877.	Increase in 1878.
Mean length of Line worked ..	601·64	505·02	
Gross expenditure ..... Rs.	29,67,776	11,30,564	9,37,212
Do. per mile ..... Rs.	3,437	2,239	1,198
Do. per of line worked ..... Rs.	2·20	1·63	0·55
Do. per ton mile ..... Pies	3,68,568	92,982	2,75,586
Maintenance ..... Rs.	1017·07	464·65	552·42
Do. per mile of track maintained ..... Rs.	2·04	0·71	1·33
Do. do. 1,000 ton miles ..	8,51,594	5,73,099	2,78,795
Locomotive expenses, including hire of locomotives ..Rs.	4·72	4·37	0·35
Do. per 1,000 ton miles ..Rs.	2,81,665	90,578	1,91,089
Carriage and wagon expenses, including hire of vehicles ..Rs.	1·56	0·69	0·87
Do. per 1,000 ton miles ..Rs.	6·88	4·79	2·09
Avera e cost of haulage per ton per mile for goods ...Pies			

4. It will be seen from the above that, while there was a considerable *decrease* under each head of expenditure on the B. B. and C. I. line, there was a large increase in that of the South Indian line. The *decrease* in the B. B. and C. I. Company's Gross Expenditure per ton mile being 19½ per cent., on Maintenance 45½ per cent., on Locomotive charges nearly 8 per cent., on Carriage and Wagon charges 16½ per cent. The *increase* per ton mile under those heads on the South Indian line being equivalent to 33½ per cent. on Gross Expenditure, 187½ per cent. on Maintenance, 8 per cent. on Locomotive charges, and 126 per cent. on Carriage and Wagon charges. The average cost of carrying a ton of goods one mile having fallen nearly 25 per cent. on the B. B. and C. I. line, and increased 43½ per cent on the South Indian line.

5. The increase of nearly 300 per cent. in the South Indian Company's Maintenance expenditure is due partly to their having a longer length of line to maintain (viz., 95½ miles more during 4 months of the first half, and 214½ more in the second half year) and partly to "Superintendence" (the Chief Engineer and his office establishment) being charged to Revenue in the half year ending June, 1878, whereas this expenditure was formerly borne by Capital; the charge to Revenue on account of salaries of the Engineering establishment increased from Rs. 12,350 in June, 1877, to Rs. 90,204 in June, 1878. But the expenditure under the head of Maintenance will, of course, be still further increased as the line gets older, and *the whole of it* has to be maintained at the cost of Revenue. It should be observed that out of the 604 miles open on 30th June, 1878, the mean length maintained (including sidings) during the year was only 352.

6. Of the increase in the Locomotive expenditure nearly 26 per cent. of it (viz., Rs. 70,984) is due to the cost of maintenance and renewals—the expenditure under this head having increased from Rs. 90,154 to Rs. 1,61,138.

7. A large proportion of the increase in Carriage and Wagon expenses is also due to repairs and renewals, the cost of repairs having risen from Rs. 26,935 in the second half of 1876 to Rs. 59 268 in the corresponding period of 1877.

8. Thus, it appears, time is gradually removing two of the chief causes that formerly operated against a fair comparison being made of the cost of working the B. B. and C. I. and the South Indian lines; but the third—viz., difference in cost of labour—still exists, and will probably always form an element to be taken into consideration when comparing the relative cost of working the B. B. and C. I. with the South Indian, and the Rajputana lines; the average rates of labour on the B. B. and C. I. line being, I believe, at least 60 per cent. higher than on the South Indian and about 15 per cent. higher than on the Rajputana line.

9. In para. 26, page 6, of his paper, "C. E." states, in reference to the South Indian line:—"If no unnecessary train mileage is run upon it, and a large development of its traffic occurs, the cost of working on the basis of passenger and ton per mile carried, which is the real ultimate test of economy, can be brought greatly below that already secured on the G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. lines," * * * "With a light traffic, a rigid limitation of train service, and close attention to the composition and loading of trains, so as to work as nearly as possible up to the actual capacity of the stock and to keep expenditure at the minimum, the result must be greatly in favour of the smaller line and rolling stock." * * * "With a heavy traffic, judging from the evidence available, the advantage in economy appears also clearly to lie with the narrow gauge, and its light, though capacious, rolling stock; strict and constant attention to the composition and number of trains run being, however, here also no less an essential condition of economical working." And in para. 28, he says—"The fair inference, I submit, to be drawn from the facts hitherto realized on the two systems, on the lines selected, and now presented in some of their main features in comparison, is that for such traffic as we now possess and are likely to carry in the future, the metre gauge is a more suitable and less costly medium of transport than the broad; and it is obvious that in discussing the question of break of gauge between Bombay and the North-West, it is not the interest of the broad gauge advocates to base their arguments on the comparative cost of working the broad and narrow gauge."

10. Now, in order to show how completely subsequent results have proved the fallacy of the above statements, I will compare the working cost of the B. B. and C. I. line with the South Indian and the Rajputana lines, for the year ending June 1878—the latest period for which the Government Reviews on the accounts of these lines have been received.

11. The cost of Maintenance per mile of track and per 1,000 ton miles was as follows:—

	Per mile of track. Rs.	Per 1,000 ton miles. Rs.
B. B. and C. I.	1341·21	1·97
South Indian	1047·07	2·04
Rajputana.....	795·66	2·70

The lower cost of Maintenance per mile of track on the two narrow gauge lines is due chiefly to their being comparatively new, and, consequently, requiring but small outlay on renewals of rails and sleepers. But as regards the South Indian line, it should be observed that the salaries of the Chief Engineer and his office staff, amounting to about Rs. 70,000 for the half year ending December, 1877, were charged to Capital. This would, if charged to Revenue, have increased the cost per mile of track maintained by about Rs. 200.

12. With reference to the Locomotive expenses, notwithstanding the lower rates of labour on the South Indian and Rajputana lines, the expenditure under this head was 78 per cent. higher per 1,000 ton miles on the South Indian and 104½ per cent. higher on the Rajputana line than on the B. B. and C. I., the respective rates per 1,000 ton miles being B. B. and C. I. Rs. 2·65, South Indian Rs. 4·72, Rajputana Rs. 5·42. Had the Locomotive Departments of the narrow gauge lines been worked at the same rate per 1,000 ton miles as the B. B. and C. I. Company's, the South Indian Company's expenditure under this head would have been about Rs. 3,73,000 less, and that of the Rajputana line about Rs. 3,76,000 less. This is, of course, the natural result of the broad gauge line carrying as much freight in one train as occupies at least 3½ trains on the narrow gauge lines. The number of Drivers and firemen and the consumption of fuel on the latter lines being increased accordingly.

13. But to illustrate this more clearly, I would draw attention to the average train load and the ton mileage of the respective lines. On the South Indian line no purely goods or passenger trains are run—only mixed trains—the average freight of which is only 36 tons against 82½ tons on the B. B. and C. I. and 23½ on the Rajputana. But the B. B. and C. I. Company's goods trains average 183 tons (over five times the load of the South Indian mixed trains, and about 3½ times the load of the Rajputana goods trains). As regards the ton mileage of freight the B. B. and C. I. Company's was more than double that of either of the other lines, exceeding the South Indian by 5,35,56,633 and the Rajputana by 5,79,34,508. Yet the wages of drivers and firemen on the B. B. and C. I. line amounted to Rs. 18,943 (nearly 11 per cent.) less than on the South Indian, and Rs. 31,269 (nearly 17 per cent.) less than on the Rajputana line. The cost of wages per 1,000 ton miles on the respective lines being B. B. and C. I. Rs. 0·42, South Indian Rs. 0·96, Rajputana Rs. 1·36. The average quantity of fuel consumed per 1,000 ton miles on the respective lines was—B. B. and C. I. 155·40 lbs., South Indian 274·05 lbs., Rajputana 257·72 lbs. The cost of fuel on the Rajputana line was nearly Rs. 3 per ton higher than on the B. B. and C. I. line, while the cost on the South Indian was Rs. 0·26 per ton less; the respective rates per ton being—B. B. and C. I. Rs. 17·13, South Indian Rs. 16·87 Rajputana Rs. 20·04. If, however, the consumption on the narrow gauge lines had been at the same rate per 1,000 ton miles as on the B. B. and C. I. line, the saving under this head alone would have been about Rs. 1,61,000 in the case of the South Indian and about Rs. 1,24,000 in the case of the Rajputana.

14. The Carriage and Wagon expenses of the South Indian Company were 18 per cent. higher per 1,000 ton miles than the B. B. and C. I. Company's, and, including hire of vehicles, they were nearly 133 per cent. higher. The Rajputana expenses per 1,000 ton miles exceeded the B. B. and C. I. Company's by 61 per cent; the cost on the respective lines per 1,000 ton miles being—B. B. and C. I. Rs. 0·67, South Indian Rs. 1·56, Rajputana Rs. 1·68. The expenditure under this head on the narrow gauge lines will, it should be remembered, increase considerably as the stock gets older and requires heavy repairs and renewals. That of the South Indian line has already increased as pointed out in para. 7 above by about 120 per cent.

15. The Traffic expenses per 1,000 ton miles on the respective lines were—B. B. and C. I. Rs. 1·61, South Indian Rs. 1·67, Rajputana Rs. 1·90. But the B. B. and C. I. Company work under great disadvantages as compared with the other companies (especially the South Indian), not only on account of higher rates of labour, but in consequence of having to run a night train service during eight months of the year which entails the employment of a large additional staff. Yet despite these disadvantages, the average cost per 1,000 ton miles of the Train staff was 31 per cent. higher on the South Indian and 155 per cent. higher on the Rajputana line, the respective rates being—B. B. and C. I. Rs. 0·106, South Indian Rs. 0·139, Rajputana Rs. 0·270. This is, of course, due to the B. B. and C. I. Company's heavier loads, at least 3½ times the number of guards being required on the narrow gauge lines to work the same amount of traffic.

16. But there is another matter which renders the comparison unfavourable to the B. B. and C. I. Company, viz., the larger number of stations which they have to keep up in proportion to the length of line open, their stations being on an average only six miles apart, those of the South Indian being 7 miles, and on the Rajputana 10 miles apart. Had the stations on the latter lines been the same average distance apart as on the B. B. and C. I. line, the South Indian would have had 15 and the Rajputana 21 more stations to keep up, which, at their respective average cost per station, would have increased the South Indian Company's expenditure by over Rs. 31,000, and that of the Rajputana by Rs. 56,000.

17. Having shown that the expenditure under the various heads was considerably lower per unit per mile on the B. B. and C. I line than on the narrow gauge lines, I will now show what the financial results would have been on the latter lines had they been worked at the same rate per ton mile as the B. B. and C. I. line. The South Indian Company's gross expenditure would have been about Rs. 5,55,000 less and their net profit on the capital expended up to 30th June, 1878* would have been increased from 3·26 to 4·70 per cent. In the case of the Rajputana line the gross expenditure would have been about Rs. 6,67,000 less and the net profit on capital expended at 30th June† would have been increased from 3·91 to 6·33 per cent.

18 The foregoing observations should, I think, conclusively show the few remaining advocates of the narrow gauge, that instead of "the broad gauge advocates having an objection to base their arguments on the comparative cost of working broad and narrow gauge lines," it is clearly to their interest to invite such a comparison as the results must inevitably prove the immense superiority of the broad especially for trunk lines where there is a large traffic.

J. O'CONNELL,
Chief Auditor and Accountant,
B. B. & C. I. Railway.

* Calculated at 1s. 11d. per rupee in terms of the South Indian Co.'s contract with Government.
† Calculated at 2s. per rupee in accordance with the usual custom on State Railways.

THE "HEATHEN CHINEE"—"Ah Sin" found his assumption of infantile innocence and blind confidence in the integrity and rectitude of his fellow men stand him in good stead. One of his tribe, resident at Foochow, has imitated the Californian example and has effected a grand coup. This gifted celestial is a bullion broker, and the other day he sailed into a gold shop with four taels of gold under his arm and mildly remarked that he desired to sell them. The dealer at once produced his scales, whereupon the yellowvisaged Chinaman, with a peculiarly pensive look, vacantly remarked that the bars which should properly weigh Tls. 40 were about Tls. 3 under weight. He appeared to mourn deeply over the circumstance, and the merchant with whom he was in treaty probably pitied him in his affliction. The heathen one sorrowfully turned away, perchance to hide his emotion, as the gold was put into the scales, and utterly failed to notice that they proved to be of full and true weight. The intending purchaser was not greatly remarkable for honesty, and at once decided that having such an imbecile to deal with he might readily pocket the value of the extra Tls. 2, as he remarked to the shopkeeper that the bars certainly only weighed Tls. 38, and promptly deposited on his counter the value of that quantity of gold. He of the morose physiognomy quietly pocketed the money, and then as if struck with a sudden gleam of intelligence, asked for an acknowledgment in writing of the transaction—to save any dispute. The document was penned and handed to him, and the grief-laden celestial departed. Later on that dealer, chuckling over his astuteness in having succeeded in outwitting the benighted Chinaman, went to examine his newly acquired booty more closely. Then to his horror he discovered that he himself was the victim, as the bars were badly adulterated with iron, and were by no means worth the money he had given for them. Wrathfully he sought out his erstwhile customer, breathing threatenings and slaughter, and hinting at terrible proceedings in the courts of law. He gained no redress. The hagey-browned worshipper of Confucius, with an extra wearied look, alluded to the fact that the late the merchant possessed weighed over Tls. 40, and consequently they could not possibly be the same as those he had sold, inasmuch as he held a note, properly dated and signed, affirming that the gold of which he had disposed only tipped the scale at Tls. 38. Then he walked away, as beatifully and sublimely tranquil of aspect as ever, and left that grasping dealer to weep and to mourn and to curse and to swear over the fact of his ever having attempted to take a rise out of one celebrated for "ways that are dark and tricks that are mean."

BOMBAY.

A LOCAL paper states that typhoid fever has made its appearance in Poona.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA CRICKET.—The match commenced last Saturday, Eleven *v.* next Sixteen, will be continued to-day at 2-30 p. m. punctually, weather permitting.

FALSE WEIGHTS.—A butcher, named Dhuroo Nursoo, was yesterday convicted by Mr. W. Webb of having in his possession four false weights, and was fined Rs. 30.

A VAGRANT.—James Hicks, a European, was yesterday declared a vagrant by Mr. W. Webb, at the Girgaon Police Court, and was ordered to be sent to the Government Workhouse.

ASSAULT.—A Hindu, named Ruttonsey Mathooradas, was yesterday fined Rs. 30, or in default to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment, by Mr. Nana Morojee, for assaulting Munna Soobsgchund.

CHEATING.—A Mahomedan, named Nizamkhan Cadurkhan, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Nana Morojee for falsely obtaining six bottles of sodawater. He was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

DINNER TO SIR RICHARD TEMPLE.—The *Deccan Herald* understands that the officers of H. M.'s 78th Highlanders have invited His Excellency Sir Richard Temple and staff and other notables to dinner on the evening of the 15th instant.

SUICIDE BY A PARSI.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at 4 h Marine Lane on view of the body of Manockjee Bomonjee. Deceased was a fitter in a spinning and weaving mill at Tardeo. The verdict was, "That the death of the deceased was caused by arsenic which he voluntarily administered to himself."

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Gokuldass Tejpal Hospital on view of the body of Naroo Babajee. Deceased was a labourer employed in a chunam depôt at Chinch Bandar, where he met with an accident on the day previous, while at work near a chunam heap. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

THE PRINCE OF WALES'S STATUE.—We have been favoured with a copy of an excellent photograph of the Prince of Wales's Statue. The photograph is the work of our townsman, Mr. Shewshunker Narayen, of the School of Art. It is an admirable piece of photography and a most fitting memento of the Prince's visit to Bombay.

THEFT OF SPECIE.—A Mahomedan, named Oosman Allarnaiks, and two Hindus, named Motilall Bhoglall and Hurrilall Bhoglall, were yesterday charged before Mr. C. P. Cooper with the theft of two boxes of specie, valued Rs. 6,000, the property of a Mogul merchant, named Aga Syed Mirza, and with substituting two other boxes filled with stones. The case stands postponed for hearing till to-day.

SPINNING MILLS AT SURAT.—We learn from Surat that, at the instance of the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, Bombay, the Directors of "the Jaffer Ali" and "Goolam Baba" Spinning and Weaving Mills have been summoned to appear before the First Class Magistrate of Surat, on a charge of having neglected to file the annual balance sheets of their respective mills, as required by the provisions of the Indian Companies' Act.

AN APPEAL DISMISSED.—The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Green, who presided yesterday in the Appeal Court, dismissed with costs an appeal filed by Mahomed Hoosein Ally from a decree given by Sir Charles Sargent in favour of the Free Spinning and Weaving Company. The appellant was called, but did not appear. Mr. Sterling, with the Advocate General, instructed by Messrs. Macfarlane and Gilbert, appeared for the respondents.

POONA RIFLES CLUB CONTEST.—Mr. Dorabjee Padumjee has won the President's Silver Cup with a remarkable fine score. The following is a list of the competitors with number of points obtained in the three days' shooting:—Mr. Dorabjee Padumjee, 267; Col. G. A. Laughton, 241; Lieut. B. Phillips, 241; Lieut. G. Peaker, 239; Lieut. A. Smith, 234; Capt. S. W. Tyndall, 220; Lieut. and Mr. G. A. Brebner, 215; Mr. F. McDonnell, 202; Mr. F. Kinsman, 134; Mr. E. Winders, 176.

GIVING FALSE INFORMATION TO A POLICE OFFICER.—Three Hindus, named Mungal Ramdyal, Gunesh Hurdoo and Madhew Shewtul, were yesterday convicted by Mr. W. Webb of giving false information to Mr. Inspector Brewin respecting stolen property from them they had charged with having committed theft of certain property belonging to prisoner No. 3, Madhew Shewtul. Prisoner No. 1 was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment, and the other two to fourteen weeks' similar imprisonment.

OLD OFFENDERS.—A notorious character, named Gunnoo Wittoo, was yesterday convicted by Mr. W. Webb on two separate charges of theft of property belonging to two different parties. He was sentenced to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment on the one charge and to be flogged twenty-five stripes on the other charge. Another notable character, named Gyadin Bhowani *alias* Gyadin Parjun, was also convicted yesterday by the same Magistrate of stealing five brass vessels and sundry pieces of cloth valued Rs. 3, belonging to Sakuhuud Hamchund and was sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

AN APPEAL TO THE PRIVY COUNCIL.—Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Green, at the Appeal Court yesterday, Mr. Telang, on behalf of Purmanundas Jeevandas, appellant and defendant, applied for leave to appeal to the Privy Council. Sir Charles Sargent had given a decree in favour of Venayek W

salchere. Captain Swiney's wound was not examined until after he reached the Fort, and Captain Trotter wrote a report from Fort Jamrood to the General commanding the Peshawur District stating that the wound was that of a gun shot. There can be no doubt that had early measures been taken to stop the bleeding, Captain Swiney's life would have been saved. Immediately on the arrival of the Cavalry and Infantry supports the enemy's fire was quickly returned, but owing to the great distance between the enemy's position, and the spot where Captain Swiney was wounded no further loss was sustained on either side not even a horse was touched.

The enemy's drums were beating to arms on the neighbouring heights, and their numbers were rapidly increasing; it was, therefore, thought expedient to make a hasty retreat. This would account for Captain Swiney's wound not having been examined on the ground. It has been said that Captain Swiney fell from his horse after receiving the wound. This was not the case. His horse carried him a short distance, when he stopped, and was being led back by two mounted sowars when Captain Swiney dismounted by throwing his right leg over the horse's neck, and lighting on his feet he walked to a bush under which he lay down.

For a length of time it was believed in Peshawur that Captain Swiney's detachment had come to close quarters with a party of Jowakees, who had suffered considerably at the hands of the Cavalry, six having been killed, and one wounded by a revolver bullet. It is, however, well known to the civil authorities that they suffered no loss, although a large amount of ammunition was expended on both sides.

PUNJABEE.

HONEYMOONS.

(Week.)

A HONEYMOON on the Continent is mostly somewhat of a failure. The many discomforts of hurried travelling and strange lodgings are unwelcome during the romantic month after marriage. Besides, what bride could look beautiful if the passage be at all rough? Malvern is a good centre for honeymoons. Three or four cathedrals can easily be visited from it, much beautiful scenery, several ruins, and battlefields. No one should spend a honeymoon in Wales until July, or in Scotland until August. Within an easy circuit from Exeter many interesting sights can be visited, while North and South Devon scenery and climate may be advantageously compared. The Land's End is an admirable place to visit during the honeymoon, because the chances are you will never see it again in after life, and something of the mystic glories of Lyonesse yet hangs about its grand wave effects. Places like Skegness or a Northumbrian sea-side village should be diligently avoided. At those dull spots the newly-married pair must quarrel, if only for a little excitement. It is a great nuisance to take servants with you on a honeymoon trip, whether the staid female who has been fifty years in the bride's family, the flighty ladie's maid, or the provoking courier. Besides continually falling out with each other, and requiring much supervision, they are apt to behave towards their master and mistress much in the spirit of Swift's well-known "Advice to Servants." Poor Albert Smith used to tell the numberless brides to be seen on the Rhine packets, each sitting with her feet upon her dressing-case. The husbands are certain to be occupied in looking after courier or maids lest the former should drink to much and the latter lose themselves "in those ere furrin parts."

Spite of the popular view that the honeymoon is the special month of felicity, the old fashioned idea of matrimony is certainly more true which does not regard its beginning as by any means the happy time of wedded life. When passion gives way to deep-settled love, husband and wife can afford to look back upon the honeymoon with a smile and join youthful mockers in laughing at any luckless couple about to enter the fool's paradise. Besides the novelties of temper and disposition which then become apparent to the young husband and wife for the first time, many untoward accidents may befall them which at this interesting epoch press upon them with unusual heedlessness. Thus the unlucky bride loses all her luggage, including the most valuable of her wedding presents; or she catches a crying cold in her head, or the measles—all which we have known to occur or she has her most becoming bonnet irrevocably ruined by a shower or the happy pair rambles too far afield and find themselves footsore and out of temper or else they are intercepted by the tide, and rescued at some risk, too happy if they have not to be drawn up the cliff by ropes, to the intense delight of the watering-place's visitors. If the honeymoon can be safely tided over without a quarrel, the happy pair may cherish good hopes of the Dunmow flitch. They must be supernaturally amiable. Another incident of honeymoons at the seaside is, that landladies and lodging-house keepers think the youthful pair suitable victims to their greed. It is taken for granted that they are so absorbed in gazing into each other's eyes that they will never look into such commonplace matters as bills; consequently we have known a couple straying through the fairy land of a honeymoon utterly forgetful of so sublunary a commodity as money, until rudely awoke by a very substantial series of bills. Indeed, a honeymoon often costs a happy pair in a good position of life as much in proportion as a funeral does to a poor person.

Amid all the sweets of the honeymoon it is probably a relief to the parties concerned when it is over. The man secretly longs for his regular work, and chafes under perpetual *petits soins*. The wife, too, yearns for her new sphere of duties as a matron, and cannot help thinking how her wedding presents will look in the new house. Her little court has yet to be held, visitors received, and the usual round of entertainments gone through. It is scarcely in feminine nature to abide quietly amongst lakes and mountains with their attractions in front, which permit, too, of wearing the more gorgeous articles of the *trousseau*. So the honeymoon gradually falls into its appointed place amongst the fragments of life. It is no longer, indeed, the trance of love and happiness which it seemed when touched with the rosy hues of anticipation, but it has been a period of calm, trustful delight, such as may well colour the future of wedlock, an admiration of what every really happy marriage should resemble throughout its continuance. Of course, it is out of the question that its settled bliss should pervade all the future years of the young couple, but it becomes, at all events, a test by which the happiness of their succeeding years may be gauged. Though we ridicule it in after days, we may well regard a happy honeymoon as an integral portion of all nuptial joy.

Die Leidenschaft flieht,
Die Liebe muss bleiben.
Die Blume verblüht,
Die Frucht muss treiben.

SPINSTERS.

(Court Circular.)

WHEN we hear that a petition has been presented in the House of Commons, which affirms that "marriage is a woman's profession," we are inclined to ask what, then, is to become of those less fortunate women who have failed to be successful in their profession? We know there are many women in England who, from various causes, have not married, and most probably will not do so. What, then, are they to do? Must they pass their days in compulsory idleness and mere waste of time, simply because "their profession" has not come to them?

Take, for instance, a family of five unmarried women, whose ages vary from thirty-five to twenty-five, whose income is sufficient to keep them comfortably, and whose circle of acquaintances is small. They are all in the parent home, dictated to and treated as children, though they have arrived at ages when, had they married they would have had responsibilities and duties enough to fill their lives, and would have been considered worthy to be the companions of their own generation of men, and the guides and teachers of a future. They have remained spinsters by various of the thousand and one things which keep a woman from marrying: they have found it difficult to choose a husband, or they have found it not easy to be chosen; lack of the coin has had to do with it, or lack of love; or it may have been misadventure: the lover has died, or has been alienated by treachery; at any rate they have not married. Now what is to fill those women's lives? The oldest may have the care of the house, but that, to be done properly, is only employment for one, and she naturally resents any interference with her duties on the part of her younger sisters. What are the other four to do? It is a dreary thought that their lives must be passed in the narrow round of a little music, a little drawing, crewel-work, a little gossip; a few bickerings and a three-volumed novel, varied by district visiting, and speculations as to matrimony. Nay, there are women to whom gossip is distasteful, and the bickerings and speculations are a trial, kind-hearted, peace-loving women, who do not like to hear of their neighbours' little weaknesses.

To live in conventional respectability these women may not even sell their work at a shop in their own town, or they are condemned as poor, nor can they dispose of it at a distance without almost insuperable difficulty; so their work must, at the best, go either to bazaars or be given to their friends. Nor may any of them live away from their home however uncongenial it may be to them, without their being called heartless and unnatural; nor can they have any engrossing pursuit without having either to suffer many vexations of spirit through being frequently interrupted or else allowing themselves to be thought selfish and morose. In short, they are expected to be contented to pass their lives without power, without authority, without broad interests, as younger sisters. Of course, here and there, a woman may leave this narrow groove and fill her life with some particular talent; but it is the mediocre women, who have active sensible brains, though no especial bent toward the paths by which a woman may alter her life without lowering her social position in the eyes of the world, the women who just stay at home, who require consideration.

If we could only break down the silly conventionalities which cramp a woman's life; if we could only revive the fashion, which was in vogue at the beginning of this century, that each lady should learn a trade, but, with this addition, that she really could pursue it if she chose; if single woman over twenty-five could only see more of the world, could be more independent without the slur of strong-mindedness being cast upon them; then unmarried women's lives would be broader and better, there would be less scandal and gossip afloat, and fewer jars and bickerings in the home life. In fact, society would be better, if employment were found for those who have missed their profession.

A BARBAROUS MURDER.

—At the last Sessions held at Bellary, Cheenagada was put upon his trial for the murder of a boy twelve years old. From the evidence it appeared that deceased, with another boy younger than himself, were coming through the prisoner's field, when they both plucked a few ears of cholam and ate them. The accused, observing this, crashed after the boys with a solid bamboo stick about the thickness of a man's wrist in his hand, and coming up to the boys he dealt a severe blow on the head of the deceased. The boy dropped and died instantaneously, his skull having been completely smashed in. Prisoner stood looking at his victim, while the other boy escaped. The latter informed his relatives of what had occurred, and the boy's father came to the spot to find the body, which, however, was in the mean time removed by the prisoner to a nulla some distance away. The assistance of the village Reddy was secured, and the body subsequently found. Prisoner pleaded not guilty, and set up an alibi in defence. The Court from the evidence convicted the prisoner of murder, and sentenced him to transportation for life.

A RUSSIAN DEFEAT.—Fickle fortune would appear to be dealing pretty roughly with Russia just at present. With her coffers empty, her trade prostrate, her subjects wasted by disease, and Nihilism rampant in the heart of her territory, she has now suffered a serious reverse to her army in the Central Asian Expedition. On this occasion it is not the wily Turcoman who is responsible for the mischief, but one of the most insignificant of nature's insects—none other than the festive grasshopper. We have it on the authority of the *Kavkas* that at a few versts from the town of Elizavetopol a detachment of General Lazareff's expedition was attacked by "the wing" of an army of locusts reported to be twenty miles long and broad in proportion. We learn that "the officer in charge did not like to turn back, repelled by mere insects, and pushing on, soon became surrounded by the locusts. These appear to have mistaken the soldiers for trees, and swarmed by thousands around them, crawling over their bodies, lodging themselves inside their helmets, penetrating their clothis and their knapsacks, filling the barrels of rifles, and, striving to force themselves into the unfortunate men's ears and noses. The commander gave the order for the troops to push on in double quick time for Elizavetopol, but the road was so blocked with locusts that the soldiers grew frightened, and after wavering a few minutes, a regular stampede took place."

MR. GLADSTONE ON LITERATURE.

At the annual dinner of the Savage Club, Mr. Gladstone, replying to the toast of Literature, spoke as follows:—

It is not without some compunction that I rise to return thanks for the share of this toast which appertains to literature, in the presence of countrymen who are worthier to be chosen to the office, and in the presence of so many distinguished foreigners from across the Channel, from whom we have so much to learn in most, if not all, the branches embraced in this toast. But, on the other hand, I am so far satisfied to undertake, however inadequately, the discharge of the duty, that I feel conscious of a sincere and practical interest in the purposes to which it relates—that kind of practical interest which you, gentlemen, feel in the purpose for which your society has been founded. (Cheers.) It is eminently pleasant to stand in a company like this, which consists of men who, when they drink to the toast of literature and the sister arts, are not rendering to literature and those arts a merely theoretical and abstract homage, but who speak of that which they know, who stand in the field wherein they labour, and whose sentiments are thoroughly sincere and come from the bottom of their hearts. (Hear, hear.) I will not comment further upon your society—for it would be a very dangerous thing to attempt to make any addition to the speech of so accomplished a president as presides over you to-day—beyond saying this—that when he spoke of the migrations of the Savage Club, and appeared almost to offer an apology for those migration, it seemed to me that nothing could be in more perfect harmony than those frequent movements with the title which you bear, and of which you are justly proud, because it shows that your society, in accordance with its appellation, is at the stage which is commonly called nomad, and has not reached that of an agricultural community. (A laugh.) I am inclined to hope that you will never reach that condition, and, therefore, I trust that you will migrate from time to time as you may find it convenient. (Laughter.) I myself require to offer some apology in speaking for literature, because it is said by an authority to which we all bow that no man can serve two masters, and I certainly have been in the unhappy condition of being compelled, at any rate, to serve two mistresses—(great laughter)—and one of these is a most imperious mistress, a mistress to whom I should be inclined almost to apply the title which you bear, were it not that I think your interpretation of the title is one so genial and so humane compared with that of the demands which the business of a politician makes upon his time. It is very difficult and dangerous for any man who has cast his lot upon that stormy ocean to attempt the tranquil devotion, the entire and concentrated application of spirit which literature in its higher sense requires. He loses the edge of his finer faculties. All the work that we have to do in a political sphere is the roughest that man can conceive, and many a one, I think, who might have done tolerably—I know not whether it would be too great ambition to suppose that I am among them, but I am sure there are many among them who might have done tolerably in the field of literature had they not had their faculties demoralised by politics. ("Hear, hear," and a laugh). Mr. Alexander, the eminent oculist, told me once, when he visited my father in Edinburgh, that somebody invited him to take a bat in hand and play at cricket, but he flatly refused. They asked him why, and he replied, "Because it would cost me £5,000 a year." If he were to accustom his hand to handling the bat and driving the ball, good-bye to his operations on the eye and the fees which resulted. (Laughter.) The effect of politics on the finer departments of literature is very analogous to that of the cricket-bat on the oculist. Our chairman to-day came very near to the origin of literature, which may be considered as the art of embodying thought in language. And I remind us of that great saying which has become the most popular proposition of literature, "Cogito, ergo sum—" "I think, therefore I am." I am not going to discuss that as a proposition of philosophy, but the position of some among us would become very doubtful indeed if we were obliged to show that we were capable of thinking. (Laughter.) However that may be, there can be no doubt that the object of literature and the arts is essentially one and the same—an endeavour still to produce something by the expression of human thought, and I am very much struck by the interest which attaches to this combination in a single toast of literature and the sister arts. (Hear, hear.) It reminds me of an excellent speech of the late Charles Dickens, delivered at the Royal Academy dinner forty years ago. In returning thanks for literature on that occasion he said, "I rise before this company to return thanks to the professors of painting and the art of poetry, on behalf of literature, their eldest sister." He made modestly and properly that claim which probably has induced you to give to literature a very distinguished place, the place of preference, which it occupies in this toast, and which it deserves, for historically it is the oldest art. But, gentlemen, I am a free trader. (Cheers and laughter). I love not the spirit of monopoly, and nothing could be so painful to me as that anything like discord should arise among those four beautiful and interesting heads into which the toast is divided. It does appear to me that two of the arts which we here commemorate are entitled, perhaps, to claim, at any rate as accessories, to be contemporaneous with literature. One of these is music. As far as I know of the beginning of literature it has always been associated with the practice of seeking the aid of music for the purposes of expression—music doubtless in its simpler forms; but at the same time the melodious use of the human voice as an auxiliary to the expression of thought, and that, I suppose, was the idea of Milton when he began his noble sonnet:

"Blest pair of Sirens, pledges of heaven's joy,
Sphere-born harmonious sisters, Voice and Verse."

Still, one point further. What little I have done in literature has been chiefly done in connection with a very genuine and intense devotion for one who was the father of all the literature known to us. And I think many among those whom I have the honour to address, and who are cultivators of the dramatic art, may put in a claim, not dissimilar to that of music, for an origin contemporary with that of literature itself. For the bard who sought the assistance of music likewise sought the assistance of expressive action, and if he sought the assistance of expressive action, he was undoubtedly in essence a dramatist—not, I am afraid, entirely according to the English idea—I do not mean the idea of English dramatists, but the idea of Englishmen in general. You know very well that, so far as Englishmen in general are concerned, when engaged in argument, even in invective and declamation, they make no use of their hands and arms. You would think they might as well be cut off, as being really superfluous appendages. (Laughter.) I remember reading—and it is always very desirable to read books like Foreigners tell us about us; I depend on it, it is the way to know ourselves—a book written about forty years ago by an Italian gentleman named Count Pecchio, recounting his experiences in England; and on visiting the chief people in London he says that he found their drawing rooms not only well furnished, but overcrowded with all kinds of nick-nacks and bijouterie easily liable to fracture. Being of a philosophic turn that gentleman began to connect in his mind causes and effects, and he said, "I now see the reason why the English people never gesticulate. If they did the whole of these beautiful objects—their china, their Venetian glass, all the interesting but fragile articles with which their rooms are complete—would come to grief." (Great laughter.) I am not afraid that we should depart from our respective national qualities, and it would be a great misfortune that we should do so, but with the modern and innocent tendency to cosmopolitan fashions, it may be that the Englishman will begin to unglue a little, and that the idea will gradually find its way into his mind that Nature gave him arms and hands not merely for the purpose of digging the earth or navigating the sea, but likewise for purposes in connection with the higher operations of the mind, viz., for giving effective, varied, and graceful expression to his thoughts. (Cheers.) We have lived in this country, and I think in almost every other country, in what may almost be called a new world, so far as the condition of the author is concerned. Two hundred years ago there was no remuneration for the author. He might write for fame, but I apprehend I should be very near the mark indeed if I said that there was no such thing as earning one's bread by literature, and some who now earn bread in that way and find it rather scanty may perhaps be led to brighter hopes for the future by considering the progress already made. It is often said with a kind of wondering pity that Milton received only £15 for that great work "Paradise Lost"—the most considerable, if not the most perfect of his writings—but I believe that is about the first instance on record in the history of this country of money being given by any publisher for a literary production. Then there was the age of dependence on patrons. The last century was the last of that age, and Dr. Johnson, that great man, whose name will be always on the roll of English literature as one of the most interesting to his country, from the greatness, vigour, and intensity of his personality, has left upon record what his experience was in his dealings with patrons. Now we have entirely passed out of that phase, and no man in literature now, be he small or be he great, thinks of a patron. The one patron of the nineteenth century is the public. It is not a perfect patron; its judgment is uncertain—much is overvalues, much it undervalues; it is ignorant of much that deserves its notice; but, notwithstanding these defects, it is, I believe, upon the whole, a truer patron, and a juster patron, and a more munificent patron than letters have ever had before—at any rate, in modern times, and in the modern condition of society. (Cheers.) It is pleasant to think that commerce and manufacture, and even law, and sometimes medicine, can offer in various degrees, but all of them very substantially, to their votaries the means of creating fortunes which they can hand down honourably to their descendants, and that even literature has not been shut out from that privilege. I trust it will never be spoiled, and never corrupted. I trust the virgin purity of the muse, the absolute integrity of mental labour and inquiry, which in a treasure that can never be brought into comparison with any other treasure whatever, may never be compromised, in whole or in part, by the seductions of immediate popular applause. (Cheers.) With this reservation, I rejoice that men like the great Sir Walter Scott among those who were taken from us half a century ago, men like Charles Dickens whom we have lost within the last ten or fifteen years, men like Alfred Tennyson whom we still have the pleasure and honour of seeing among us, have received from the public such an acknowledgment at least of their works as, if not an adequate reward, yet is still a substantial evidence of gratitude, and is in the nature of an absolute guarantee of freedom and independence. (Cheers). We cannot all expect to live in a great literary age. There is no country in Europe, I think, at the present, which believes itself to be living in the midst of a great literary age, so far as concerns the production of works which, on account of their form and character, will be embodied among the permanent treasures of mankind. But we live in a thinking age—an age which labours much, that produces much—an age that doubtless has its dangers, but which also has its services and merits to record—an age which, if it does not reach to the highest summits, will, at all events, produce much useful labour to be turned hereafter to account. On the whole, therefore, in returning thanks for this great and most important toast, to which you have accorded to-night so liberal and so conspicuous a share of your attention, I feel that I am justified in echoing the festive sounds with which you have given expression to your sentiments, and in anticipating for literature in the future age, even as compared with the past, a bright and a glorious experience. (Loud cheers, amidst which the right hon. gentleman resumed his seat.)

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Rawul Pindee to Murree.
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Umballa to Kalka.
Lahore to Feroszpore.
Mooltan to Bhawulpore.
Route to Simla.
Routes to Mussoorie, Landour and Nynee Tal.
Jullunder Cantonment to Dharmsala.
Dharmsala to Koksar in Lahoul.
Route to Leh (Ladak) (Kashmere).
Horse Carriage Dak Association.
Darjeeling Mail Line.
Scale of Fares for Shigrams, Buggies, Cabs, &c, in Bombay.
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of fares for Tramway Cars.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Terminus and of the following
AGENTS.

Bombay.....Thacker, & Co.; Watson & Co.; Hormusjee Sorabjee, Bookseller; Refreshment Rooms Apollo Bander; Messrs. Cooper & Co.; Watson's Esplanade Hotel; Treacher & Co.; Bainham & Co.; Asquith and Lord; Byculla Hotel; and Messrs. Atmaram Sagoon & Co.
Allahabad.....Kellner & Co.
Bhosawul.....Railway Refreshment Room.
Calcutta.....Wyman & Co.
Ceylon (Colombo)."Ceylon Observer" Office.
Deolalee.....Cursetjee Dossabhoy.
Jubbulpore.....Kellner & Co.
London.....G. Stroud, 30, Cornhill; Gordon and Gotch, St. Pride Street, Ludgate Circus, E. C.
Madras.....Higginbotham & Co.; Gantz Brothers, Adelphi Press, 7 and 8 Mount Road; and Railway Station, Raichore.
Ootacamund....."Nellgherry Courier" Office.
Poona.....Treacher & Co., Phillip & Co., and Royal Family Hotel.
Allahabad.....Refreshment Room
Secunderabad..Cursetjee & Co.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.
(Madras Athenæum.)
The issue of this Guide for the current month is as complete and well got up as the previous numbers. It contains information of inestimable value to travellers by railway—and, indeed, to all travellers in India. The well executed coloured map of India is a very useful addition to the Guide. The completeness and variety of the contents of this publication reflect the greatest credit on those who had the arduous duty of collecting such correct information.

ICE! ICE!! ICE!!!
TO REGIMENTAL MESSES, CLUBS, HOSPITALS, HOTELS, &c.
CARRE'S IMPROVED ICE-MACHINE.
WITH THE NEW CONGELATOR FOR PRODUCING BLOCK ICE, TO BE HAD ONLY FROM
S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY.
ICE IN FOUR MINUTES.

CARRE'S PNEUMATIC ICE-MACHINE.
WITH DISTRIBUTOR AND CONGELATOR ATTACHED.
The only Machine suitable for Domestic use; Cheap, Cleanly, and Easy to work; always ready for use, and never gets out of order.
Full particulars of the NEW CONGELATOR can be had on application to S. Rose & Co.
Personal inspection of the new apparatus and its accessories is requested, and full practical instructions for using the Machine will be given to the agents or to the servants of purchasers.
The mode of producing Ice is by means of a Pneumatic Machine; the air in the Decanter or Vase is exhausted by the action of the air-pump, and the moisture arising from rapid evaporation, is absorbed by the Sulphuric Acid contained in the Cylinder B, and intense cold in the Decanter or Vase, is the result of reducing the water to Ice.
For use in Up-country Stations, Messes, Hotels, Hospitals, and on board Ship, these Machines will be found invaluable; and their portability renders them most serviceable for Camp use. Within fifteen minutes the Machine can be fitted together, charged with acid, and the water at 85 deg. Fahrenheit can be reduced to freezing point.
An Illustrated Pamphlet, containing full directions for use accompanies each Machine.
Apparatus for operating on one DECANTER or VASE with NEW CONGELATOR and ACCESSORIES, complete. Net, Cash Rs. 190.
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Messes, Clubs, Traders, &c. supplied at wholesale rates.
Sulphuric Acid, Oils, Wax, India-rubber Rings, Thermometers, Leather Washers, and all the necessary fittings kept in stock.
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For securely fixing the Bottle Cooler and Vases on to the tap of Ice Machines. Each Rs. 30.
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SPECIAL NOTICE.
BOTTLE COOLER.
S. ROSE & Co.'s Apparatus for cooling Wines or Beer with the aid of the Pneumatic Ice Machine, and without contact of the Ice with the wines, is an entirely new adaptation. Each Rs. 16.

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FOR MAKING SOLID ICE.
THE NEWLY IMPROVED ICE-MAKING MACHINE.
The Patentees have introduced such improvements in the solidity of the Apparatus, that it may now be pronounced perfect in every respect. The Boiler is now made in solid Galvanised iron, and for all practical purposes is indestructible.
The only expense incurred in such operation is about half an anna for fuel, wood Charcoal being preferable to anything.
The time occupied in producing four pounds of Ice is from four to four and a half hours.
Small Size to make about 2 lbs. of Ice at each operation.....Rs. 175 0
N. B.—Full Instructions are given with each Apparatus.

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Fitted with 4 shelves, and stone-ware lining.....Rs. 160 0
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From amongst their Stock they would particularly recommend their
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THE undoubted and established superiority of C. L. & Co.'s Billiard Tables is amply proved by the constant and increasing demand for them, showing that they are really the only tables now appreciated in India. This success is due to the steadfast efforts C. L. & Co. have always exerted to supply their constituents with really trustworthy and reliable articles at as moderate a price as is compatible with good workmanship and material. The generous and liberal support extended to C. L. & Co. for upwards of half a century, is sufficient proof that their endeavours to render satisfaction have been appreciated by a critical and discerning public.
While the superiority of C. L. & Co.'s Billiard Tables has been universally admitted in India, yet the difficulties and risks of transport have hitherto prevented their friends in Bombay from largely availing themselves of the undoubted advantages offered by C. L. & Co.
Now, however, C. L. & Co. beg to intimate to their patrons in the Western Presidency, that they have made arrangements which will enable them to offer their Billiard Tables at the same prices in Bombay as in Calcutta. A Branch Agency, under the management of Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., has been established at No. 22, Rampart Row, where Billiard Tables of C. Lazarus & Co.'s manufacture are arranged for sale; and while thanking their constituents for the patronage hitherto extended to their Firm, C. L. & Co. venture to express a hope that, with the increased facilities now offered, their manufactures will be as well known in Bombay as they are already in other parts of India.

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C. Lazarus & Co. always keep on hand a large stock of their new and improved COMBINATION EXPRESS Billiard Cushions which can be fitted to any table, the exact length and breadth of the slate-bed being the only information required.
Old Billiard Cushions, if the woodwork is in good condition, can be renewed on the new COMBINATION EXPRESS principle, thereby making an old table as good as new.

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The six-light telescopic lamp, on the duplex principle, to burn kerosine oil, as adapted by C. L. & Co., is the best Billiard lamp ever introduced.
C. L. & Co. have always on hand a large assortment of Billiard, Pool and Pyramid Balls, in Ivory or "Patent Celluloid," Billiard Cloth, of the finest quality only, Cues, Tips, Chalks, Cement and every requisite for the Billiard Room.

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